THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 36. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FROM EUROPE LAST EVENING.

Renewal of the Fenian Scare—The Atlantic Cable Connection Reported to be Cut—The Break Restored—Important from France—The Emperor Speaks to the Chambers—He Explains His Decree of January 19—Reorganization of the Army and the Council of State—The Emperor's Policy and the Eastern Question—Important Declarations.

From the N. Y. Express of Last Evening.

Private despatches were received in this city to-day, which state that the land lines through Ireland, connecting London with the Atlantic cable, went down last evening at six o'clock, but were all right again at noon to-day. [New York time.] From the fact that these lines traverse the district now in rebellion, it is supposed this temporary hiatus in the connection was the work of over-zealous Fenians.

Cable dates from London, Liverpool, and Dublin, under date of last evening, announce that the Fenians were on the march from Killarney towards Kenware; also that two shiploads of Fenians had landed at Valencia; also, that an attempt was made, or would be made, to cut the Atlantic Cable.

Consols closed at 91; U. S. Five-twenties, 73¾; Illinois Central, 78½; Erie, 40. Cotton and breadstuffs firm.

By the steamer St. Laurent we have Paris papers to the 2d instant, from which we learn that the Emperor's speech to the Chambers will explain the whole of the changes completing the decree of the 19th of January, and conceived in the same spirit.

The Emperor had an interview with M. Rouher and the Marquis de Lavalette at the Tuileries. At this interview the Emperor explained the liberal character of the Imperial letter and decree of the 19th of January. The intentions by which those reforms were inspired, and the results they will produce, he declared had been perverted by private interests and animosities, and especially by the comments of the press. It was against those false interpretations that the Emperor's Government wishes to act by giving a full extension to the measures in preparation.

Next to the Emperor, merit is said to be principally due to M. Rouher for the initiation and execution of the measures of economic reform. The prefects have already been able to inform the Minister of the Interior as to the effect produced by the recent political modifications, and declare that they have been generally received with favor in the towns, and with a certain indifference among the rural populations.

It is not the fact that the consideration of the plan for reorganizing the army has been suspended in the Council of State. All the questions connected with it are undergoing at active examination, and some important modifications, chiefly relating to the reserve, have been made within the last few days.

The Emperor has expressed a desire that the bill on the press, which is to be submitted to the Council of State, should embody a real improvement on the present law, and constitute a step in the path of liberty. M. Ollivier, consulted by M. Rouher respecting this recommendation, naturally pleaded in favor of the most liberal provisions. Nothing is, however, yet finally settled, and fears are still to be entertained that the arguments of those who are hostile to freedom of the press may prevail over the reasons alleged by its supporters.

We are in a position to affirm, says the *Patrie*, that the state of things in the East, which has excited great anxiety in the political and financial worlds, appears about to become peaceful and quiet. Our private despatches from Athens and Constantinople agree, in fact, in describing the passions and antipathies of race, so strongly excited by the events in Crete, as having calmed down when it became known that the great powers were endeavoring to come to an understanding respecting a joint action to be adopted at Constantinople, with a view of giving legitimate satisfaction to the Christian subjects of the Porte. Should this understanding be arrived at, it will assure the peace of Europe, and constitute a fresh success for the foreign policy of the Emperor's Government, at the same time that it will confer years of peace and order upon Turkey, which it will be her duty to profit by in order to increase the prosperity and well-being of her subjects.

Mr. Bright at Rochdale.

A densely crowded meeting of Mr. Bright's fellow-townsmen was held at Rochdale on the 30th of January, for the purpose of presenting an address to him and testifying their respect and admiration of his public and private character. The following address was adopted and presented to Mr. Bright:—

Honored Sir:—We, your fellow-townsmen, in public meeting assembled, desire to express the sincere admiration we feel for your private character and your long and distinguished career in advancing the social and political condition of the people. All the services you have rendered to our common country, in conjunction with the illustrious and lamented Mr. Cobden, the nation and the world know, and we are thankful to believe that the great announcement of "Peace on earth and good will toward men" has received another impetus by your noble efforts to establish friendly relations between the nations of the earth.

As an employer of labor you have ever manifested the strongest desire to educate and elevate the workingman, and numerous instances testify that you have always been guided by a love of justice and humanity. We know, sir, that during your long advocacy of the people's cause your words have been frequently misrepresented and your character unjustly attacked; and, although we are assured that you will be ever sustained by the consciousness that your cause is just, we cannot but express our sympathy with you, and hope that you may long live to champion the cause of popular freedom.

In reply, Mr. Bright delivered an eloquent address, consisting chiefly of a retrospect of his political life during the past twenty-five years. Mr. Bright said he was deeply moved by this token of esteem from those who knew him best, and that this was the best answer he could make to the rancorous attacks which his political opponents had so incessantly made upon him. He felt a just pride in his consistent devotion to liberal principles during all this time.

In looking over these twenty-five years I found (he says), as far as my mental eye could detect, that my path had been straightforward, not varying, so far as I know, to the right or to the left from any unworthy motive. I found that the principles upon which I had acted were well defined, were distinctly avowed, and were easily comprehended, and those principles were simply these—that the law and the administration of the law in this country should regard with just and equal eye all classes of the people, and that to all questions of government, all great national questions, we should bring those simple but sublime principles, the high and everlasting principles of a pure morality, which we derive, or ought to derive, from the religion which we profess.

One of the chief motives that led Mr. Bright to political life is thus referred to:—

I look upon the multitude, the millions who form a nation. In the social rank they may be called of the lowly. They labor more, they suffer more than the ranks above them. They have less of what we consider enjoyments of life, they have fewer of those compensations which give to us who are better off the many charms of life, and I have learned from my earliest youth to feel for these men (loud cheers), to feel for them a sympathy which I have never been able to express in words, and for which I can find no proper exhibition of outward conduct which I can find towards them. My belief is that the condition of this vast body of the people might be immensely improved and raised. I believe they might have less toil, more joy in their lives, and more of all that without which to possess in another state of life it would appear to be hardly worth having. (Hear.) Well, with this sympathy it was not wonderful that twenty-five years ago I should find myself called out into active political life.

The first distinction Mr. Bright won in political life was in the anti-corn law movement, of which he speaks as follows:—

Many of you will recollect the state of this country from the year 1838 to the year 1842, during the period of bad harvests, when starvation visited hundreds and thousands of homes. Now, I became convinced that the origin of that fearful suffering was the landowner's monopoly of the supply of food to the people. (Hear, hear.) In this beautiful address there is a reference to the services which you are kind enough to say I have rendered in conjunction with the illustrious and lamented Mr. Cobden. (Cheers.) This reminds me of an incident which had something to do with my career. In the year 1841 I was at Leamington, and spent several months there. It was near the middle of September, when there fell upon me one of the heaviest blows that can visit any man. I found myself left there with none living of my house but a motherless child. Mr. Cobden called upon the day after that event, so terrible to me and so prostrating.

After some conversation he said, "Don't allow this grief, great as it is, to weigh you down too much. There are at this moment in thousands of homes in this country, wives and children who are dying of hunger—of hunger made by the law. If you will come along with me we will never rest till we have got rid of the Corn Laws." (Loud and prolonged cheers). We saw the colossal injustice which cast its shadow over every part of the nation, and we thought we saw the true remedy and the relief, and that if we devoted ourselves in conjunction with, as you know, hundreds and thousands of good men in various parts of the country, we should be able to bring that remedy home, and afford that relief to the starving people of this country.

Mr. Bright next spoke of the struggle for abolishing the taxes on newspapers, in which he and his friends were successful. Of the significance of this success he remarks:—

I say that the repeal of the taxes on newspapers has begn felt in every part of the country, and there is not a single village in the United Kingdom in which the average intelligence of the people has not been raised by that great act of legislation.

Of his efforts in behalf of the transfer of the Government of East India from a private company to the Crown, he says:—

I was against the Company, and insisted that that form of Government should be abolished, that the Government of India, so long as India was a dependency of this kingdom, should be direct from the Crown, and that there should be in this country an omnipotent Indian Minister responsible to Parliament.

He always demanded justice for Ireland.

There is a party in England which speaks of justice to Ireland as if it were merely a catch phrase for the popular ear in that country, and as if it had no real meaning. Now, I hold that to sustain in a country a foreign and a hostile Church, and to confiscate all the ecclesiastical revenues of that country to that Church, and that Church inclosing within its borders but a very small minority of the people—I say that it is an act of injustice such as I believe statesmanship or misstatesmanship has never yet committed in any other country (cheers); and I say, further, that to maintain laws which are adverse to the national division of the land where the whole soil has been confiscated, as it has been within the last two hundred years, is to perpetuate the exclusion of the people from the possession of their own soil, and to create and make perpetual pauperism and discontent. If that were done in Poland, in Hungary, in Venezia—if it had been done there under the influence of a conquering Government, I believe there is not a single man or woman in England who would not have been ready to condemn such a state of things. (Cheers.) I have raised my voice on many occasions—I believe on every fitting occasion—against a state of things which is absolutely destructive of content and loyalty in Ireland.

He next refers briefly to his speeches against the existence of the laws favoring the preservation of game; for the abolition of capital punishment; for the restriction of the immense land monopoly; against intervention in behalf of the Turks; in favor of a permanent peace with France; and "of the most cordial friendship with the English nation beyond the Atlantic." He then passes over to his efforts in the reform question, of which he speaks as follows:

There is one thing, it is true, that I regret in this retrospect, and that is the small success that has attended any efforts that I have been able to make with regard to many of these subjects. And now, when I ask a very reasonable thing, that the millions of my countrymen may be freely heard in that chamber which for so many hundreds of years has called itself the Commons of England, I ask that they shall be heard, when I have said that it would be a good thing for the United Kingdom, and good for freedom everywhere, that they should now seize the scepter which for the last 200 years has been wielded by a class—when I say this I am subject to, not only to opposition—for that I could understand—but to an opposition conducted with a falsehood and a malice which know no scruple, and which, if I were not supported by the honest sympathies of millions of my countrymen, might overwhelm me. What is the end proposed by these changes? It is not to destroy our institutions, it is not to change a dynasty, it is not to seize the property of the rich, it is not to give to ignorance and to vice the disposition of great national affairs, but it is to give power to Parliament from that source from which only power can be received, so that Parliament may have the power to remedy abuses which are acknowledged to exist on every hand in the departments and the legislation of the State. Parliament has not power now to save the public money; we would give it power to save the public money; to make the law something felt of justice and benevolence throughout the whole land; and also that it should be able to raise the people to the highest level of comfort and instruction, of morality and freedom.

His views on Reform are now the same as before, and he believes it to be necessary for the House of Commons, necessary for every institution of the country, and as absolutely necessary for the contentment of the people. After the conclusion of the speech, which lasted more than an hour, the following resolution was adopted:—

That this meeting, regarding Parliamentary reform as the political question of the day, thoroughly approves Mr. Bright's course in reference to it, and assures him of its hearty sympathy, and pledges itself to give him and his colleague its earnest support until a good, honest, and substantial Reform bill becomes the law of the land.

Charles Dickens on Railway Perils.

Charles Dickens writes to the London *Times:*

"Sir:—As it is better to prevent a horrible accident by a timely caution than sagaciously to observe after its occurrence that any one acquainted with the circumstances out of which it arose could have easily foreseen it, I beg most earnestly to warn the public through your columns against the morning express train on the Midland Railway, between Leicester and Bedford.

"I took that train this morning, leaving Leicester at 9:35. The reckless fury of the driving and the violent rocking of the carriages obliged me to leave it at Bedford, rather than come to London with my through ticket. When we stopped at Market Harborough general alarm was expressed by the passengers, and strong remonstrances were urged on the officials, also at Bedford. I am an experienced railway traveller at home and abroad; I was in the Staplehurst accident; I have been in trains under most conceivable conditions, but I have never been so shaken and flung about as in this train, and have never been in such obvious danger.

"The very obliging authorities suggested that the road was 'rough' from the thaw, and that I was in a light carriage. As to the first suggestion, I am certain from experience on other railways since the thaw set in that there is no such 'roughness' on other railways. As to the second, one of the passengers who protested the most strongly was a gentleman in a heavy carriage next to my own.

"I may add that my companion in the carriage (who left the train with me) is almost constantly on English railways, and fully confirms what I have here written.

"Your faithful servant,

"CHARLES DICKENS."

Another Atlantic Cable.

The public have for some time been aware of a project to lay another ocean cable between this country and Europe. The line is to start from some point on our coast—say at Cape Charles, although there is no reason why it should not be the city of New York—running thence to the Bermuda Islands, from that point to the Azores, and finally landing at Lisbon in Portugal. The company have made their contracts for a cable of superior construction and material. It is claimed that the laying of the line between the points mentioned involves much less labor, expense, and risk than that of the British company. That there is but little danger of failure in this respect is evident from the fact that established companies agree to complete the work, taking the responsibility of failure. Another advantage in this line will be that if one section of the cable is broken, the others are not rendered useless. The company have also completed their arrangements with the Governments in authority in the islands forming the way stations, and also with that of Portugal, so that the work of laying the cable will soon begin.—*N Y. Evening Post.*

—The approaching annexation to France of three new provinces in Cochin China is announced. The Emperor, Tu-Duc, is said to be delighted to get rid of them, as they are in a state of chronic rebellion.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Military Order in Regard to Labor Laws.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, Bureau R., F., and A. L., for State Texas, Galveston, Texas, February 2, 1867.—I. The following circulars and orders from these headquarters are hereby revoked:—

Circular No. 14, dated May 15, 1866. Circular No. 19, dated August 20, 1866. Circular No. 23, dated Nov. 1, 1866. General Orders No. 2 (directing agents of this Bureau to disregard State labor law), dated January 3, 1867. General Orders No. 4 (republishing Circular No. 14, series 1865), dated January 20, 1867, and so much of the Circular No. 25, dated December 21, 1866, as requires a clause to be inserted in each contract that all disputes arising under said contract shall be adjudicated by agents of this Bureau.

II. In compliance with par. 2, of General Orders No. 4, dated Jan 30, 1867, from these headquarters, Sub-Assistant Commissioners will require one copy of each contract to be filed with the nearest agent of the Bureau; he will also advise all parties making labor contracts to file one copy of the contract with the clerk of the county in which the employer lives, in accordance with section 3 of the State Labor Law, approved Nov. 1, 1866.

III. All criminal cases in which freedmen are concerned will be left to the civil authorities. If outrages are committed upon freedmen, and the civil authorities do not move in the matter, it will be brought to their notice by the agents of this Bureau, who will use every effort to bring the offending parties to justice; if, however, the civil authorities will not do justice in the case, a statement will be forwarded by the agent of the Bureau at once to the nearest military commander, and also to these headquarters.

IV. In civil matters the agents of the Bureau will refer the complaint to the civil courts, but will act as the adviser of the freedmen, and carefully observe the action of the courts in the case, reporting the same to these headquarters, in compliance with circular letter dated December 31, 1866.

V. Sub-Assistant Commissioners will not interfere with the operation of the State laws relative to "Apprenticeship" and "Vagrancy," if fairly and impartially administered.

VI. Should cases requiring the action of the Bureau arise under the act of Congress "to protect all persons in their civil rights," and the acts "creating and continuing the Bureau for the relief of freedmen, etc.," the Sub-Assistant Commissioner will at once make a full report of the circumstances to these headquarters, and await instructions.

Should the case, however, be one requiring immediate action, the Sub-Assistant Commissioner will take such measures as may be absolutely necessary, immediately reporting to the Assistant-Commissioner the facts and his action thereon.

VII. The lien of freedmen for wages upon the crops of 1866 will be enforced as heretofore by Sub-Assistant Commissioners.

By command of Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin, Assistant-Commissioner.

J. T. KIRKMAN,
1st Lieut. 26th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

FRIGHTFUL TORNADO IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 6th instant furnishes details of a tornado which swept across a belt of country on the 1st instant, about seventy-five miles north of Vicksburg. Its course was about southwest by northeast, varying towards the west. At Island 97, in the Mississippi river, it made a pathway through the timber about four hundred yards wide. All the buildings on the plantation of Mrs. Nelson, on the Mississippi shore, were prostrated. A wagon, with a pair of mules attached, was carried ninety feet, overturned, and smashed. Mrs. Nelson was fatally injured by falling timbers, and two of her children were badly hurt. In Louisiana every plantation in the neighborhood of Milliken's Bend was more or less damaged. The residence of Dr. Dancy was blown down. Most of the quarters on the adjoining places were also demolished. The Catholic church at Milliken's Bend, not quite completed, was levelled to the ground. It is said that several negroes were killed.

TACIT MORTGAGES.—One of the peculiar features of the Louisiana code is the allowance of tacit mortgages, a practice quite foreign to the common law. This mortgage exists in favor of minors, interdicted or absent persons on the property of the tutor, curators, and in favor of the wife or her heirs, on the property of her husband for her dotal rights; also, against surviving husband or wife for the community property administered by him or her; also, tutors and curators have a tacit or legal security on the mortgage of the minors as a security for advances made by them. It is also held to exist against parties who interfere in the administration of minors; also, against the property of a second husband of a woman who, having children by her first husband, marries without the consent of a family meeting.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION OF GAS.

A Dwelling House Totally Wrecked, and an Interesting Child Killed—A Sad Affair.

A singular and disastrous explosion of gas took place yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, at the new frame residence of Mr. Samuel Bradley, woollen manufacturer, on Darragh street, in the First Ward, Allegheny. It seems that there has been for some time a leak in the gas main opposite Mr. Bradley's dwelling, and that the gas had filled the house and the apertures and avenues around it.

The house is elevated above the ground a few feet, and it is supposed the gas worked its way up through the floor until it reached the fire in the parlor where it exploded. The first explosion was terrific in its force, blowing out the front of the house, tearing up the floors, and breaking and twisting the doors and the window sills. All the furniture, which was new, was broken and rendered useless. So great is the damage to the house that it would cost more to repair it than it would to rebuild. There were some twenty successive explosions, resembling the discharge of a rifle, after the first great explosion.

But the saddest part of the explosion was the injury unto death of a bright little boy, grandson of Mr. Bradley, named Samuel Bradley Barker, son of Mr. William Barker, Jr., wool merchant of this city. The child, who was two years and five months old, was sitting in a rocking chair in the parlor, when the explosion took place, and was thrown into the hall. It is thought that he inhaled the gas and received severe internal injuries. He lingered until ten minutes of 9 o'clock last evening, when he expired. To add to the severe affliction of the family, the child's mother is now lying dangerously ill at her husband's residence in this city.

Miss Bradley, a daughter of Samuel Bradley, was also thrown down by the explosion, but sustained no serious injury.

The house was entirely new, Mr. Bradley having occupied it for the first time last week. It is now untenantable. Coroner Clawson will empannel a jury to investigate the cause of the explosion this morning.—*Pittsburg Com., 15th.*

A Love Tragedy—A Boy of Fifteen Kills Himself.

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts, February 13.—Frederick A. Colby, a young man fifteen years of age, son of W. W. Colby, committed suicide about 1 o'clock to day, in the Free Will Baptist Church, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol ball. Disappointment in love is said to be the cause.

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 16.—A meeting was convened at the Astor House yesterday, of gentlemen whose business requires them to cross the Hoboken ferries, for the purpose of concerting measures to secure greater safety, convenience, and regularity in the management of those companies. The appointment of an executive committee was provided for, by whom a plan of action will be reported.

A lengthy investigation into the origin of the recent fire on Broadway and Leonard street was held by the Fire Commissioner yesterday. Captain Jordan, Sergeant Walsh, several other members of the Metropolitan Police force, and the private watchman of the firm, were examined.

A wall of a building in course of erection at Sixty-seventh street fell yesterday, injuring four workmen, two of them seriously. Another wall on Second avenue also fell yesterday, but no one was injured.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, the case of George Olney, captain of the steamer Washington Irving, came up on an application for his discharge on a writ of habeas corpus. The petitioner's counsel contended that the requisition of Governor Pierpont was invalid, on the ground that there was no such State as Virginia in the Union, recognized by the Federal Government or the Senate as such; that Governor Pierpont had been appointed Governor by the President, who had no right to make such appointment; that the Governor of New York has no legal authority to expatriate a citizen on the requisition of Governor Pierpont, and that we have no treaty with Virginia for that purpose. He signified his intention of traversing the return to the writ, and the hearing of the case was set down for this morning at 10 o'clock.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday Judge Ingraham sentenced several prisoners to different periods of imprisonment. The Grand Jury, having lain presentments before the Court in reference to the present system of lotteries and mode of business pursued in the junk shops, the latter being characterized as "nurseries of crime," were discharged from further attendance.

The Stock Market was rather unsettled yesterday. Gold closed at 135⅝ after selling at 136¼.

Dulness continues to be the prevailing feature in the markets yesterday. In some commodities, however, a fair business was consummated, but generally at prices indicating a decline. Coffee was steady, with a fair demand. Cotton was decidedly firmer and more active. On 'Change flour ruled dull and heavy. Wheat closed dull, at a decline of 1@2c. Corn was firmer and active. Oats were inactive. Pork was dull and irregular. Beef was steady, while lard was active at full prices. Whisky was steady. Freights were unchanged. Naval stores quiet, but firmer. Petroleum was without change. Wool was firm, with more doing.

THE SURRATT CASE.

Arrival of St. Marie, His Identifier—Surratt Expected Daily.

Henry St. Marie, the witness by whose evidence the identity of Surratt, the alleged accomplice of Booth, Atzeroth, and Paine was determined, arrived at this port yesterday in the steamer St. Laureate, and went direct to Washington by the evening train. St. Marie is a French Canadian of fair appearance, quick, keen black eye, and general look of intelligence. He states that when teaching in Maryland he made the acquaintance of Surratt and Weichman, the chief witness at the conspiracy trial, and although the acquaintance at no time attained to intimacy, he was struck with certain physical peculiarities that no disguise could affect. St. Marie went to Europe and entered the Papal Guard as a Zouave.

Shortly after he entered the service he recognized the validity of the Italian proverb which says, "Rome once seen, the faith is lost," and forsaking his early belief, embraced that of the Protestants. While attending a festival St. Marie met Surratt, who approached and asked him if he was not an American. He replied that he was, and, whispering, said:—"You remind me of an American named Surratt; are you he?" "Oh! no," replied Surratt. "All the better for you," rejoined St. Marie. Subsequently, when excited with wine, Surratt confessed that he was the man of whom St. Marie spoke, and at various times indulged in braggadocio concerning the Canadian raids, the assassination plot, and other cognate matters, greatly to the astonishment of St. Marie and the delight of his associates, many of whom were Canadian refugees and raiders like himself.

From the narrative, it seems that St. Marie became quite intimate with Surratt, who, though only a private in the Guard, was well supplied with funds, and gave the impression of perfect serenity—a serenity and security that could only be procured by absolute protection. Availing himself of the constant indiscretion of his comrade, St. Marie thoroughly informed himself of matters of great significance, which can properly be brought out only upon the trial of Surratt.

These matters he laid before General King, our Minister at Rome, who reported them to Mr. Seward. By direction of the State Department, General King took such prompt steps with the Roman Government as secured the immediate arrest of Surratt, who was identified upon the oath of St. Marie.

The subsequent history of the case is familiar to the public. Surratt's escape and jump of thirty-seven feet from the prison; the arrest and discharge of St. Marie; the flight of Surratt to Alexandria; his arrest by Mr. Hale, and his incarceration on the United States steamer Swatara.

When he was taken on board the Swatara in irons he recognized St. Marie, who stood among the spectators. He was taken at once to a cabin prepared expressly for him, and although guarded day and night, is allowed such food and personal necessities as he demands, and may make him comfortable. The Swatara will go direct to Washington, and again St. Marie and Surratt will meet. If the revelations made by Surratt can be confirmed by credible corroborative testimony, his arrest will prove the most important link in the chain of "Conspiracy evidence" yet produced.—*N. Y. Times.*

Virginia Secession Convention of 1861.

It is singular that no steps have yet been taken to publish, in permanent form, the proceedings of the most important deliberative assembly ever held in this State, especially as those proceedings embody the vindication of Virginia in the gravest crisis that her history has produced, and against the foulest accusation that can be preferred against a State. We understand that the official reporter of the Convention has in his possession a full and accurate report of the debates, and of all the transactions of the body. It is due to the reputation of the State that this precious record of the conduct of those who, at the time, held her destiny in their hands, of the motives that actuated them, and of the objects at which they aimed, should be published now; while the officers of the Convention and so many of its members happily survive to give it their authentication. In no other way can the history of the part which Virginia acted on the great occasion that called that Convention together, be preserved from falsification, and posterity be properly instructed in regard to it. We invite the Legislature to give the subject its consideration.—*Richmond Whig.*

—Mr. Thomas Wright, F. S. A., has nearly ready for publication a work upon which he has been long engaged, on the antiquities of Wroxeter, the ancient Wriconium, the site of which has been carefully excavated under his directions. It is said that the discoveries he has made on the site of this ancient city will throw much new light upon the knowledge previously possessed of the Roman occupation of Britain, and on the condition, manners, and feelings of the Roman population. How he has succeeded in getting at the feelings of a people who have been extinct some fifteen or sixteen hundred years, by merely digging in the earth, is a puzzle which we cannot solve, probably because we are not antiquarians.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

SERIOUS RIOT IN KILLARNEY.

Eight Hundred Fenian Troops Retreat to the Hills.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, February 14—Evening.—The Government denies the wild stories of the landing of shiploads of Fenians at Valentia and on the Shannon, or that there had been a serious revolt at all.

Near Killarney it is admitted that the telegraph wires near Valentia had been cut and destroyed for a long distance, and in all directions riot and pillage were the order of the day. Several establishments had been sacked and a Coast Guard policeman killed.

[LATER.]

LONDON, February 16—Morning.—About eight hundred Fenians, under command of Colonel O'Connor, have retreated to the hills about Killarney, county Kerry.

The British Government has posted troops, under the command of Colonel Horreford, at Mallon Junction, in Cork county, commanding the hill district.

The excitement in the neighborhood is intense, and many people living in these counties are precipitately leaving.

An ex-captain of the United Volunteer Army has been arrested at Killarney on suspicion of being a Fenian leader.

A number of marines from Plymouth have received orders to depart for the insurrectionary districts of Ireland at once.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 16.

Southern Opinion of Recent Reconstruction Measures—Elliot's Bill.

Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, and Judge Dawson A. Walker, of the Supreme bench of that State, were recently admitted to practice at the bar of the United States Supreme Court. Governor Brown states that the effect of the Louisiana bill and the Stevens bill, which recently passed the House, will be to make the slaves of the South the political masters of their former owners. The master is deprived of the right to vote and serve on juries, while his former slave will be enfranchised, and placed in the jury-box to sit in judgment upon those whose property he once was; that it is not expected by Southerners that their slaves will dispense righteous judgment, and the result will be that a large majority of the Southern people will have to come North and seek a place of retirement, if they are able to do so, and if not, some means of livelihood.

The Constitutional amendment, he says, would render it impossible for the South to conduct her State governments, because not men enough qualified under the amendment could be found to fill the offices. The result of the amendment would be that the offices would be filled either by irresponsible parties who had never had mind enough to act according to their own wills, or by partisans imported for the purpose. Else they must remain empty and unexecuted.

The Richmond Press on the Military Bill.

The Richmond *Times* of yesterday, commenting on the Military bill recently passed in the House, says:—

"But as the probabilities are in favor of this bill being enacted into a law, despite the President's veto, we must again entreat the Legislature to make the necessary provision for for protecting Virginia against the first attempt of the authorities at Washington to annihilate our State Government."

The Bounty and Bankrupt Bills.

In the House of Representatives the Bounty bill and the Bankrupt bill were both under discussion. The former was passed, and a Committee of Conference asked on the latter.

The General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—Returns received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, from the local office at Tallahassee, Fla., exhibit that during the month of January last, 280 farms, comprising in the aggregate 21,290 acres, were added to the productive force of that State under the Homestead act of July 21, 1866, which limits the entries to 80 acres each.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The outward-bound steamers sailing to-day for Europe carry out the following amounts of specie:—Steamer Arago, for Havre, $300,000; City of Baltimore, for Liverpool, $36,000. Total, $336,000.

Suicide.

BOSTON, February 16.—A despatch from Concord, New Hampshire, says that Thomas W. Brickett, a resident of Pembroke, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself.

Detention of a Steamer.

PORTLAND, February 16.—The steamship Moravian will be detained until Sunday afternoon for cargo. Belle Boyd, the Rebel spy, came as a passenger in her.

The Recent Freshet.

BOSTON, February 16.—The first train on the Old Colony and Newport Railroad since the freshet came through from Taunton yesterday.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS IN ENGLAND.

A full summary of the grounds on which the United States bases its demand in the Chancery Court of Great Britain for the restoration of the cotton held by Trenholm and Prioleau, the Rebel agents in England, is published. They are in effect that our confiscation laws apply to all Rebel property, no matter whether removed from the country or not; that by the law of nations Rebels cannot transfer to others property belonging to the legitimate sovereign; and that, even if such power existed, the complete suppression of the Rebellion, and the annulling by the Rebel States of all their pretended contracts, restores to the United States, as the only possible owner, all property in dispute

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—Habeas corpus cases and miscellaneous business were before the Court.

An application in behalf of Carrie Arnt was made on habeas corpus for the custody of a child. The child, only four years old, is a niece of applicant, and was left under her charge. Theo. D. Dunham called upon Mrs. Arnt and said he wished to adopt the child, promising to take it into his family as his own child, to treat it well, educate it, and keep it until it should be eighteen years of age. The lady gave her consent.

Mr. Dunham went to a magistrate and had the indentures made out, which were signed by Mrs. Arnt before they had been read to her, or before she understood their contents. The child was taken by Mr. Dunham, but, according to the statement of Mrs. Arnt, instead of treating the child as he had promised, he used it as a bound servant, and Mrs. Arnt, being dissatisfied with this, applies for the custody of the child.

His Honor, Judge Brewster, said that a *femme covert* could not sign indentures, and, therefore, as Mrs. Arnt is a married woman, held the indenture void. But the other side was given time to think of and prepare an answer to this. The matter was continued.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Strong.—In George M. Stroud's case, before reported, Chief Justice Woodward delivered a decision commanding Judge Stroud to seal the bill of exception in question.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, February 16, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment. 1865 5-20s sold at 107⅞, an advance of ⅛, and July, 1865, 5-20s at 105¾, no change; 109⅝ was bid for 6s of 1881; 105⅝ for August 7·30s. City loans were dull. The new issue sold at 101½, and old do. at 96¼, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 30, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼@56⅜, a slight advance; Norristown at 62, no change; and Reading at 52@52¼, no change. 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33⅜ for Little Schuylkill; 55¾ for Minehill; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 36 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common; 29⅜ for Philadelphia and Erie; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Ridge Avenue sold at 13; Spruce and Pine at 31; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 22. 47 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 71½ for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 26½ for Girard College; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32½. 107½ was bid for Fourth National; 108 for Sixth National; 230 for North America; 153½ for Philadelphia; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 102 for Northern Liberties; 58 for Penn Township; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; and 120 for Central National.

In Canal Shares there was rather more doing. Union Canal sold at 2, a slight advance; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 33¼, no change; Lehigh Navigation at 54¾, a slight decline; and Wyoming Valley Canal at 53, no change; 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 54½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136½; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 136¾; 1 P. M., 136¾, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	101⅛	100 sh Penna R	b5. 56⅝
$1000 Harrisb'g Bs	90⅛	6 do	56⅝
$2000 Union Cl Bs	b5. 93⅛	4 do	56⅝
7 sh Mech Bk	32½	10 sh Leh V scr	17½
200 sh Cata Pf	b. 30	26 sh Leh N stk	b 64⅜
105 do	b30. 30	100 sh N Y & Mid	4
100 sh Sch N Pf	b60. 32½	25 sh Ocean Oil	2⅞
100 sh Union Cnl	2	15 sh 13th & 15th	22
54 sh Norrist'n	b3wn 62		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109¼@109½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¾@110; do., 1864, 107¾@107⅞; do., 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. new, 105⅛@105⅜; 10-40s, coupon, 101¼@101½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅝@106⅛; do., 2d series, 105⅝@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅝@105⅞; Compounds, December, 1864, 114.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 136¼@137¼; Silver ¼ and ⅝, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 16⅜; do., October, 1864, 15⅝; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, February 16.—The torpid state of the Flour Market noted for some time past still continues, but prices remain without quotable change. The demand is entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 ₰ barrel for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., do.; and $14·50@16·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25.

Good Wheat attracts considerable attention; but the offerings were small, and holders firm in their views; sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·80@3; we quote Southern do. at $3@3·20. Rye ranges from $1·35 to $1·36. Corn—There is more coming forward, and the demand is less active; sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 96@96c. for Pennsylvania and Southern, a decline. Oats move slowly, with small sales at 56@57c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Provisions are quiet, but prices are well maintained. Pork is selling in a small way at $21·25@21·75 for new mess. Mess Beef ranges from $17 to 23 for Western and City packed. Dressed Hogs sell at 9c. Smoked Hams are steady at 15@17c.; pickled do. at 12½@13½c. Smoked Shoulders at 11@11½c.; and salted do. at 8½@9¼c.

Whisky dull, and prices nominal.

—A woman in Illinois discovering that she had left her pocket-book at home, jumped off a train and was seriously injured.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Kate Davenport, Otis, 30 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Experienced heavy westerly gales, stove quarter boat, etc. Towed up by tug America.

Ship T. J. Southard, Bishop, from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Towed up the City Ice Boat.

Barque Dency, Gray, 9 days from Matanzas, with sugar, etc., to Thomas Wattson & Sons.

Ital. brig Don Chalsicotte, Paolillo, 50 days from Palermo, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Brig Ella, Foote, 14 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Br. brig Onesiphorus, Maine, from Trinidad, Cuba with sugar, molasses, and honey to S. & W. Welsh.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., February 14—3 P. M.—The following vessels arrived at the Breakwater last night:—Barque Imperador, 20 days from Pernambuco; brig P. Larrabee, from Kingston, Ja.; Agent, from Matanzas; and schr J. G. Craig, 11 days from St. Jago de Cuba, all bound to Philadelphia. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Peru

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Military Rule at the South.

From the Nation.

Mr. Stevens' bill providing for the military government of the South, whatever its ultimate fate may be, has met with enough approval, both from Congress and from the country, to show that the eyes of the public are gradually opening to the extent of the blunder which was committed when the power not only of suspending the *habeas corpus* but of restoring it was handed over to the President. This was done, it is true, in the heat and excitement of the first years of the war, but it was supported with a profusion of argument by two or three of the first lawyers in the country. The inexpediency and danger of the thing were so plain, that the least doubt about the legality of it ought to have prevented its being done; no such power, we believe we may safely say, was ever given to a single man in any country which made any pretensions to be free. Not only was the power of making arbitrary arrests conceded to the President, but he was declared competent to decide when he should assume it and how long he should retain it.

Even in Rome the Legislature determined whether a dictatorship had become necessary and how long it should last. In England, from which we have inherited nearly all our notions of civil liberty, Parliament alone can suspend the habeas corpus, and in suspending it, it always fixes the date at which the suspension shall end. Of the technical arguments by which Mr. Lincoln's assumption of power was justified, we say nothing. Had they been twice as strong, they ought not to have had the least weight with the people. The question who should exercise the right of suspending the writ and who should decide when it ought to be restored, as long as it was not expressly settled by the Constitution, was a political and not a legal question, and ought to have been decided on political and not on legal grounds. It is just one of those questions on which a lawyer's judgment is no better than any other man's. All history and all experience of human nature prove that no man is fit for the exercise of any such authority. Mr. Lincoln was as nearly fit as anybody ever was, or perhaps ever will be, but even in his hands it was abused. Mr. Lincoln, too, was mortal, and was sure to have successors of whose character and aims nothing could be known.

He has gone, and his successor is in his place, and is armed with all his extraordinary powers, and is using them in such a way as to justify nearly every argument that was put forward four years ago against granting them. The power of restoring the habeas corpus he has used to restore the operation of the civil law in districts in which the civil law is a mockery and a snare, in which neither judges nor sheriffs afford the slightest protection for life and property, and in which the United States laws are treated with just as much contempt as if the Rebellion was still raging. The power of declaring the Rebellion at an end he has used to hand over the Government of the whole conquered territory to the Rebels themselves, without giving Congress any time to decide what disposition should be made of it, or what legislation was necessary for the preservation of peace and tranquillity. We do not use the words "conquered territory" in any technical sense; we simply speak of the fact that the territory lately occupied by the government of the Rebellion was when the war was over in the hands of the Federal forces, and subject, therefore, to the will of Congress, whose duty it was to reorganize civil government in it, and to preserve order in the meantime.

We maintain now, as we maintained a year ago, that it was the business of Congress to suspend the habeas corpus, and that it is emphatically its business also to say when it shall be restored; that Mr. Johnson had no more right to declare the war over than he has to declare war or make treaties of peace. It is his duty to report facts—to say to Congress that the fighting had ceased, that the enemy had fled or laid down his arms; but the legal inferences from this it belongs to Congress to draw. A war is not over until the treaty of peace is signed. Our war has been legally decided to be, and was, a regular territorial war; and, if so, Mr. Johnson had no more right to declare it concluded and act accordingly than if it had been a war with Great Britain. The war with the South is not ended, no matter by what name it may be called, until the Senate has ratified a treaty of peace, or until, if there be no power with whom to make such a treaty, Congress has provided for the government of the conquered territory. Moreover, it is now generally recognized that it belongs to Congress to suspend the habeas corpus. It also belongs to Congress to restore it, so that the President's proclamations on this subject ought to be treated as so much waste paper. Personal liberty is too sacred a thing to be taken away on one man's dictum; but if taken away in the interest of the public safety, the public safety is too sacred a thing for one man to be allowed to decide how long the deprivation shall last. If questions of this sort ought not to be submitted to the legislative body, nothing need be submitted to them, and the work of government might be all done by the President and his Cabinet.

It is not too late for Congress to reassert its jurisdiction over this whole question. Mr. Stevens' bill is the first step in this direction, and it is a necessary step. Mr. Eliot's is another. The Southern Governments cannot be reorganized in a proper manner unless the Southern States are subject to the control of the United States forces. No election ordered by Congress could be fairly conducted unless the Federal troops were authorized to protect voters and maintain order. No act of Congress, looking to reorganization or reconstruction, can be effective as long as its execution is left to the local authorities, to marshals, judges, and sheriffs who all sympathize with, if they do not aid in, all attempts to resist or frustrate the law. Moreover, the protection of life and property, in all districts in which war or any social convulsion whatever has rendered the courts powerless, is the first duty of a government. That duty Congress is bound to do until society shall have settled down into its normal condition. The assertion that military law is not allowable as long as the courts are open is, when applied to the South, a transparent fallacy. It makes no difference, in a political sense, whether judges sit or not, as long as they do not do justice. A court is not simply a man seated on a bench listening to arguments. It is a man interpreting the laws without fear or favor, and armed by the community with power to carry his decisions into execution. If this definition be correct, there are no courts open at the South, and if there be no courts there is no civil law and no police. All the talk which we have heard in defense of Mr. Johnson's views on this point are so much sophistry, sophistry which would bring discredit on a tavern debating club.

There may be objections to Mr. Stevens' bill. It may give a color of support to a theory which we at the North might some day find highly inconvenient. But the preamble is a small matter. The main thing is to save Southern society, which the present state of things is rapidly barbarizing, and will very soon break up. We hear a good deal of the blow which the spectacle of military rule at the South will give to civil liberty at the North and elsewhere; but we know of no state of things so dangerous to liberty, so well calculated to bring free government into contempt, as a state of things in which the constitutional forms are used to cover just such tyranny as the Turks exercise over the rayahs, in which trial by jury is used to promote the denial of justice, and in which judicial decisions on points of law are simply expressions of popular passion, and in which the sheriffs and police are in active sympathy with the law-breakers. There is no worse enemy of temperance than a drinking temperance lecturer; there is no worse enemy of religion than a dissolute professor of religion; and there is no worse enemy of free government than a country in which the forms which were framed for the protection of weakness and of innocence and of freedom, are used to protect robbers, murderers, false witnesses, and oppressors from the consequences of their crimes.

This is the state of things which exists at the South, and it is with this state of things that our Government, in the interest of freedom and democracy, is called upon to deal. Reconstruction cannot be effected in a day. It is a knotty, troublesome business, to be considered carefully, debated thoroughly, and faithfully carried out. Let Congress take all needful time for it, but in the meantime let us have protection for life and property and free speech. No man ought to lie down under the United States flag in terror of anything which police and soldiers can prevent. Mr. Stevens' bill proposes, curiously enough, to pass the President over and impose the duty on General Grant, a little device which shows what a crooked condition the minds of some of the leaders are in. No bill can relieve the President of the duty of executing the orders of Congress in any matter requiring the intervention of a military force; and so far from seeking to relieve him of it, those who want to have him tried ought to seek, by every means in their power, to bring him face to face with the sharp test of a positive and clear injunction to do something.

Should he disobey, there would then be a plain case against him. Hardly any of the objections made to Mr. Stevens' bill apply to Mr. Eliot's. The latter only proposes military rule *ad interim*. It makes the army subordinate to the civil power. It provides for reconstruction in regular form at a certain fixed period not very remote, asserts the power of Congress over the whole question, and prohibits all political distinctions based on race or color; and though last, not least, prescribes a certain course of action for the President. He must either obey or disobey. If he obeys, all is well. If he disobeys, let him be at once impeached at all hazards.

The Financial Legislation of Congress.

From the Times.

We shall probably get through the present Congress with less foolish and damaging legislation on the subject of the finances than there has been reason to fear. There is no likelihood now of the introduction of any new measures of importance; and most of the measures that have been proposed with the object of changing the present course of things will get the go-by. There is certainly reason to congratulate the country in this respect; for when we observe the countless variety of contradictory opinions that prevail among members, and when we consider the selfish interests that would be promoted by the success of some of the schemes, and when, at the same time, we reflect upon the necessity of something like fixedness in our financial policy, we are compelled to consider it as fortunate, on the whole, that things have been let alone, though by this means some valuable reforms may have been postponed.

When we have mentioned Mr. Randall's scheme for the abolition of the National Bank currency, Mr. Grinnell's scheme to prohibit contraction by the retiring of four millions per month of legal tenders, the scheme to compel the public sale of Treasury gold, and the scheme to provide for the substitution of loan certificates in place of the compound-interest notes, we have collated all the projects that really come to anything, and all but one of these have already come to nothing. The Anti-Bank Currency bill was not the least pernicious of these projects, and though it was urged for some time with great noise and show, and though it had many plausible reasons in its favor, yet its damaging effects upon the business of the country and upon the stability of financial arrangements were too palpable and immediate to permit the bill to acquire any strength beyond that which was lost in its birth. The Gold bill went so far as to pass the House, but it was immediately buried in the Senate, from which it gives no sign of resurrection; and we suspect that none but the speculators feel any grief at its loss. The anti-contraction resolution, which passed the House, and which, in its terms, only looked to prohibiting any reduction of the outstanding greenbacks "during the current year," has in like manner sunk to oblivion in the Senate. The action of the House on this question during the present session is one of the most curious things in financial legislation, and is enough to justify the pleasure we have expressed that so few of the fluctuating fancies of members have passed through Congress and been enacted into laws. For the resolution prohibiting Secretary McCulloch from withdrawing any part of the legal-tender currency which passed the House on the 4th of February, by a majority of *twenty*, was essentially the same resolution which the wisdom of the same body *rejected* on the 17th of December by a majority of *thirty*. The following is the resolution introduced on December 17, and which was *tabled* on motion of Mr. Morrill:—

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to report a bill preventing, for some temporary period, the further withdrawal of legal-tender currency."

And the following are the resolutions on the same point adopted on the 5th instant, though Mr. Morrill, in like manner, moved that they also be tabled:—

"*Resolved*, That the public interest demands that there shall not during the current year be any reduction of the amount of outstanding United States, commonly called greenbacks.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report such bill as may be necessary to effect this object."

Was there anything in the financial state of the Government, in the condition of the country, or in the requirements of business, to produce this marvellous change in the action of the House in such a very short space of time? Or was the action in the one case as accidental and thoughtless, and as much a matter of management and fortune, as it was in the other? However it may be in this instance, there is certainly a good deal of wise legislation brought about in this way. We have little doubt, for example, that had Congress had the report of Mr. Van Dyck's examination concerning the sales of gold in this market before it at the opening of the session, the action of the House on the Gold bill would not have been precisely as recorded. And the fate which this bill, as well as other financial bills, has met in the Senate, shows how fortunate it is that our Constitution has created another legislative body to revise the measures of the House.

Each of the three schemes which we have named was in opposition to the views and desires of our distinguished Secretary of the Treasury—not the least of whose merits is that he is severely conservative in his financial ideas. The last measure we have indicated—that for replacing the compound interest notes by loan certificates—is the only one before Congress which the Secretary has favored, as it is the only one which has a prospect of being enacted into a law. We believe that men holding the most diverse views as to inflation or contraction concede the measure to be not indiscreet, and to be at all events practically necessary.

It comes out, therefore, after all that has been said or proposed on the subject in Congress and elsewhere, that Secretary McCulloch will be left virtually free to carry on his great Department as he has done for the last year or two. We have no doubt that he feels measurably comfortable over the fact. He will be able to work peacefully, profitably, advantageously, and successfully for the strengthening of the country's finances and the improvement of its credit.

Ashley and the Progress of Impeachment.

From the Herald.

According to our advices from Washington, Ashley and his colleagues have by no means managed the preliminaries for the impeachment of President Johnson in the wisest way. So far they seem to have evinced neither skill nor knowledge in "working up" the case. On the contrary, they have resorted, we understand, to expedients of more than doubtful propriety. If, as it is alleged, they have selected the notorious Detective Baker as their chief agent, and charged him specially with hunting up private material for accusations against the President, we shall be warranted in suggesting that they might find a still more convenient tool for their purposes in Sanford Conover, who convicted himself of perjury, and whose case is now up before the Supreme Court, in the Judiciary Committee conspiracy so fully exposed by the *Herald*.

Conover could as readily fabricate any amount of false testimony required against Andy Johnson as against Jeff Davis, when the latter was charged with complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Conover might swear to attested copies of the letters which it is said that Ashley and his friends have insinuated were written during the Rebellion by Mr. Johnson to Mr. Davis. Conover might even write the original letters himself if Mr. Ashley preferred these to copies. The fact is that all this is a miserably small way of attaining the object proposed. An entire collection of the private letters written by Mr. Johnson before he became the occupant of the White House would be utterly immaterial and irrelevant. The real grounds for impeachment must rest solely on the public conduct of Mr. Johnson as the successor of President Lincoln.

We have contended, and we still contend, that the assumption of legislative powers by the President of the United States forms a sufficient basis for impeachment. President Johnson possessed no more authority to reconstruct the South according to a plan of his own invention, to dictate terms of restoration to the seceded States, to appoint Governors, or, briefly, in any other way to usurp the functions of Congress in the work of reviving the Union, than he has now to admit Colorado and Nebraska without the consent of Congress. General Dix, in his speech at the opening of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, acknowledged that in calling on the Confederated States to accept certain conditions for their readmission as members of the Union, the President had acted "not in pursuance of any constitutional powers." If the President himself had acknowledged this when Congress reassembled, and if he had gracefully yielded to its opposition to his illegal if well-intended attempts at reconstruction, he would have exhibited more tact and less obstinacy.

He would have spared himself and the country the disagreeable and dangerous complications which ensued and are still impending. He might have seized an early opportunity to escape from the consequences of his mistaken action. Even now it is not too late for him to recognize his error and to find a happy issue out of his difficulties. Why should he blindly dash his head against the threatening wall of impeachment? Why not open his eyes to the actual situation and master it by heroic statesmanship? A few rapid and vigorous flank movements might then surprise, disconcert, and annihilate all such pitiful opponents as Ashley and his confederates will appear to be if they persist in the underhanded intrigues attributed to them. If, on the other hand, the President obstinately persists in opposing the national will as represented in Congress, and if he usurps Legislative powers, he must, as the Constitution provides, be impeached, and, on conviction, removed. And if Ashley, with the help of Baker or Conover, mismanages the preliminaries of impeachment, let him be set aside for some one who knows how to act in a more discreet and dignified manner.

The National Bank Combination.

From the World.

When Secretary Chase and his friends organized the National Bank system, we opposed it for several reasons. We claimed that it was an extravagant and one-sided system, granting to the banks unusual privileges and profits for which they gave no equivalent; and that it would become a tremendous political machine, which would ere long make itself felt at the expense of the community, and control the legislation of the country upon all questions affecting its material interests. Already we see our predictions verified in every important particular. The national banks are paying enormous dividends, which are, for the most part, taken directly from the pockets of the people; and we see the very first attempt that has yet been made to curtail these privileges in a fair way of being smothered out under the united efforts of the banks to oppose it. There are two propositions now before Congress which directly affect the national banks, and which have called forth the united efforts of those institutions in favor of the one and in opposition to the other.

The first is Mr. Randall's bill, which proposes to cancel the national bank circulation, and issue legal-tender notes in place of it. This would impart uniformity to our currency, and save the Government about twenty millions of dollars annually. The only objection to it is that it would take this twenty millions from the national banks, which consequently oppose the proposition, with every prospect of success. The other measure is to fund the compound-interest notes falling due during the coming year into certificates of indebtedness, bearing three or four per cent. interest, payable on demand in legal tenders, which may be held by the national banks as a reserve fund for the redemption of their notes and deposits. This plan was proposed and is now urged by the national banking interest, and, if passed, will inflict additional burdens on the taxpayers, and give additional profits to the banks.

The national banks are required by law to retain in their possession an amount of legal currency equal to at least twenty-five per cent. of the total amount of their circulation. The intention of the law evidently was to require the banks to keep this reserve on hand in plain legal tenders; yet the banks have, up to the present time, been permitted to make use of compound-interest notes and clearing-house certificates for this purpose, and thus draw interest on the reserve as well as on their circulation. The payment by the Government of the compound-interest notes thus held, would oblige the banks to replace them with plain legal tenders, upon which they would make no interest. Hence the plan to issue certificates bearing interest, exchangable into greenbacks on demand, and available for clearing-house purposes. Viewed in this light, this proposition reveals the most barefaced attempt yet made to increase the revenues of the banks at the expense of the public.

The amount of these notes notes falling due this year is estimated at $100,000,000. If legal tenders are issued in payment of them the Government will make the interest, and the reserve of the banks will consist of what the law intended it should, and what common sense demands. If, on the other hand, the four per cent. certificate system be adopted, the banks will as heretofore be adding to their already inordinate profits four millions of dollars in the shape of interest on these certificates. The objection that issuing legal tenders will expand the currency is shown to be futile from the fact that the compound-interest notes, although not in circulation, yet stand as currency by being held in reserve by the banks. As a matter of course, upon their cancellation an equal amount of legal tenders will have to be retained by the banks, so that no inflation can ensue. Moreover, by the terms of the proposed act, the certificates are exchangeable into currency on demand; so that, if the necessity should arise or the convenience of the banks should require it, the Government would be obliged to pay greenbacks for them. The only question is whether the people or the banks shall have the benefit of the interest.

It is a matter of twenty-four millions of dollars per annum to the taxpayers, yet the national bank influence at Washington is so strong that both of these questions will probably be decided in favor of the banks and against the people. If these institutions are already powerful enough to control the legislation of the country on all questions affecting their interests, what may we not expect when they shall have had an opportunity to organize themselves for an aggressive warfare upon the rights of the people? We protest against the continuance of this system as being needlessly extravagant, and as tending to build up a gigantic financial and political oligarchy which will ere long assume to control the politics of the country; and we sincerely trust that Congress will not permit itself to be made a party to such a flagrant piece of injustice and extravagance as these banks are now endeavoring to foist upon the country.

Mexico.

From the Tribune.

It has been for some time no secret that the relations between Maximilian of Mexico and Louis Napoleon had altogether ceased to be friendly. Maximilian had been selected by Louis Napoleon as a tool for carrying out what he regarded as one of the very best Napoleonic ideas, the restoration of monarchism in Latin America. Long did the French Emperor refuse to admit that the Mexican expedition, instead of being the brightest page in the history of his rule, was a miserable failure; but when at length a further denial of its failure became impossible, the mortification felt by the Emperor turned to a large extent upon the unsuccessful agent who had been selected to carry out the plan. The diplomatic correspondence on Mexico between the Governments of France and the United States was full of hints at which Maximilian must have felt profoundly indignant; and if the repeated and concurrent reports from many generally well-informed Mexican correspondents deserve any credit, Marshal Bazaine has of late used to Maximilian a tone of outrageous arrogance.

It was not to be expected that Maximilian should tacitly submit to this domineering conduct. We have repeatedly had indications that Maximilian either had given or would give vent to the feelings which the conduct of the French Emperor could not fail to produce. But the most important statement which we have as yet had of his feeling towards France, is an account given by the London *Times* of a circular which the Imperial Government of Mexico is said to have addressed to its diplomatic agents abroad. The statement of the *Times* charges Louis Napoleon with having withheld from Maximilian that moral support which the latter had a right to expect. The issue of such a circular had been mentioned before in our reports from Mexico, but the account in the *Times* is the fullest which has yet been given. How far this correspondent had the means to acquaint himself with the contents of the circular we do not know, but there are strong reasons for supposing that documents of this kind have been issued from the Imperialist Government of Mexico, and that Maximilian contemplates the publication of other documents which will be anything but pleasing to Louis Napoleon.

Maximilian has very good reasons for complaining of the duplicity of Louis Napoleon, but the latter is undoubtedly right when he identifies the withdrawal of the French troops with the collapse of the Imperial rule in Mexico. The despatches we published yesterday morning leave no doubt that the last days of Mexican Imperialism are rapidly approaching. Alvarez is in the vicinity of the City of Mexico, and either he or Porfirio Diaz is likely to occupy it immediately after the departure of the last French troops, which was to take place on the 14th. We may have a few more sensation despatche about pretended victories of the Imperialist armies; but there is no risk, we believe, in predicting that if the Mexican empire should at all survive the embarkation of the French troops, its further existence will be measured not by months but by days.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE AT COULD & CO.'S FURNITURE DEPOTS, N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, AND Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.

Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET. THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 6

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES L. CHAPPELL, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of WILLIAM F. CHAPPELL, Administrator of the estate of CHARLES L. CHAPPELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
2 7 thstu3t E. H. THARP, Auditor.

ESTATE OF ANN NORTH, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them to
FREDERICK WILHELM, Executor, No. 325 N. SIXTH Street;
Or to the Attorney, ROBERT D. COXE, No. 328 WALNUT Street.
Philadelphia, January 18, 1867. 1 19 6t

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 CHESNUT Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA. 8 27 5rp

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
1 11 6

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S (Successor to W. L. Foulk,)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY COAL YARD, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO., NO. 304 N. BROAD ST., DEALERS IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AN RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT & SLATE. [825 smw6m

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART, 11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
BECKLESS & EVERETT, 1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. 8 4 6mw

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 10 6m

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street, Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18 6

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867.
Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 220 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of ARMY CLOTHING, consisting of 3478 NEW YORK JACKETS, of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.
By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.
Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of sale.
Three days allowed to remove purchases.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 S. CHARLES Street, Auctioneers.
2 7 17t

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following ORDNANCE PROPERTY will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—
About 200 net tons (cannon) Cast Iron.
About 750 net tons Shot, Shell, etc. (about one-half have valuable soft metal attached).
About 100 tons Loaded Shell.
About 15 tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
About 4½ tons Scrap Brass, Copper, etc.
537 wooden Artillery Carriages, ironed.
150 wooden Chassis, ironed.
About 750 Cavalry Saddles, 750 Bridles, 850 Cartridge Boxes, and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large Hand Fire Engine, built by Agnew Philadelphia.
About 1300 barrels Unserviceable Powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of Musket Appendages, Rags, Rope, Implements, Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.
Terms—Cash on the day of the sale, in United States Currency.
Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.
By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
F. H. PARKER, Captain Ord., and Brevet Major U. S. A., 2 7 9 13 16 20 Comm'g Charleston Arsenal.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, February 8, 1867.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, in New York city, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:—
Woollen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, etc. etc.
Catalogues may be had at the Depot; also samples of the articles may be seen.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent.
Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON, 2 9 9t Assistant Q. M.-General, U. S. A.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., January 30, 1867.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN, of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.
A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.
She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.
It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., 2 2 12t Depot Quartermaster.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Rolling, Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 21 6 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN S. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 29

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. 1 14 ALFRED JENKS & SON

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette, GOLDSMITH'S HALL, 1 BEARY Street

Written For The Evening Telegraph.

THE STORM FIEND.

On the wings of the wind rides the fiend of the storm,
Howling loud with delight,
Through the dark gusty night;
Screaming wildly and shrill o'er the shivering form,
Sinking dumb with affright
At the tempest's fierce might,
While the blood seems to chill in the bosom so warm.

When the sail into ribbons is torn by the gale,
Floating out on the air
Like a maniac's hair;
When the tall mast is splintered, and strong men turn pale,
Then his eyes seem to glare,
As they sink in despair,
And his heart throbs anew to the wind's dismal wail.

When the tempest-tossed wreck, overcome by the blast,
Is engulfed by the waves,
Then he capers and raves,
And he yells to the few who are struggling aghast,
The sad knell of the braves
Who have sunk to their graves,
Far below the wild waste, buried deep as the past.

From the sea to the land, over mountain and vale,
His wild course swiftly takes
Over meadows and brakes,
Sighing low to the plain, moaning soft through the dale,
And then tossing the lakes
Into feathery flakes,
While the white foam, like chaff, is blown wide by the gale.

Round the snug cottage home disappointed he plays,
While each rusty hinge creaks,
Down the chimney he shrieks,
But is forced to withdraw, for the bright, cheerful blaze
Leaps in fiery streaks,
While the sparks, with strange freaks,
Circle up to the air in a wildering maze.

Then he tries at the door, and then rattles the sash;
Like a beggar he means
O'er the vine-covered stones.
Swelling out on the ear comes the rain's sudden splash,
And the fierce, angry tones
Only echo his groans,
As he whisks round the eves with a flurry and dash.

But secure from all harm, guarded well from the chill
Of the storm fierce and wild,
Lies the slumbering child,
And the family around, listen, fearless of ill,
To the voice, sweet and mild,
Of the mother who smiled
As she read of that One who the storm's wrath could still. STOCKTON BATES.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

THE TRIAL OF ALBERT TEUFEL FOR THE CRIME OF MURDER IN DOYLESTOWN.—Our readers will recollect the account we gave, on the 27th of November last, of the murder of Captain James Wiley on board of his canal boat, by a man supposed to be Albert Teufel. Teufel was arrested soon afterwards, and, after a preliminary hearing, he was committed to answer the capital charge of murder.

It being announced that his trial would commence upon last Monday a week ago, the court room was densely crowded by an excited gathering, whom personal interest or the gratification of a morbid curiosity had brought together. The trial, however, did not commence until Thursday, the prisoner requesting, through his counsel, that delay in order to hunt up some important testimony for the defense. After the usual difficulty in selecting a jury, the trial was commenced. Long before the hour of opening, the court house was surrounded by a tremendous crowd, all eager to gain admittance. When the doors were opened there was one simultaneous rush, and it was only through the exertions of the officers that no one was hurt.

The first witness called was a Mr. Wyker, who resides at Narrowsville. He testified to finding the corpse of Captain Wiley lying in the cabin of the canal boat, about 8 o'clock in the morning of the 25th of November. He then looked into the cabin, and saw the body lying on its back, with coat and hat on. The mouth and eyes were open very wide, and there was blood upon the floor. There was a piece of a blouse in the mouth.

Another witness testified to the fact that when the corpse of Captain Wiley was first found, there was a rope around the neck and a hole in the back part of the head, a little above and back of the ear.

From the evidence elicited, it appeared further that there had been a scuffle in the room, as the clothes were scattered around the cabin. The only evidence that would go to show that there had been any shooting going on in the cabin was the finding of an empty cartridge on the floor. There were two wounds on the head, one in the front and the other as above mentioned.

The principal witness for the Commonwealth was Harman Rick. He was one of the employes on Captain Wiley's boat. He testified to the fact that Teufel had gone down into the cabin with Captain Wiley, and that soon afterwards he heard a sharp sound, or sounds like that produced by chopping wood. That he met Teufel afterwards, and the latter told the witness that he had killed Wiley, and took him to see the latter. It was then pretty late in the evening of the 24th, and Wiley was then lying on the floor of the cabin gasping for breath. They continued for some time, and stopped at what was called the Narrow's Lock. Teufel made no secret of killing Wiley, and told Rick's sister the same thing when he went to the latter's house.

Teufel was arrested by Lieutenant Franks and Sergeant J. T. Murray, at the house at which he was boarding, on Third street, near Buttonwood. There was considerable difficulty in arresting him, as his wife resisted the officers, and Teufel was armed.

Last Sunday night the prisoner made a desperate attempt to escape from the Doylestown jail. By some means or other he had, in spite of a guard that had been placed over him, got rid of his shackles, had sawed the door-latch off, and had torn down the window frame and loosened the stone work around the window.

THE PASSAGE OF STEAM CARS THROUGH THE STREETS.—At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the Legislative Committee, of which Mr. Hood is chairman, held another and final meeting. At three o'clock not a single person, interested either in the running or in the interdicting of steam cars in the streets, had made his appearance. It is the opinion of the reporter that the committee will introduce a bill aiming at the removal of the rails of steam lines at present running into the city.

The subject of the Philadelphia and Trenton and the Baltimore road was to have been taken up, but there was not a single witness present. Whatever, therefore, is to be done is to be done to-day. The committee seem to have made the Germantown railroad the test, and apply to all the rest of the roads the evidence they have taken both in favor of and against that.

A HANDSOME SCHOOL.—A permit has been taken out for the erection of a school-house on Locust street, near Fifteenth, and the work has been begun. It is designed for a grammar school for the Eighth Section, and is to be called the "Hollingsworth School," after the late Thomas C. Hollingsworth, who was a member of the Board of School Controllers for many years. The new building will, no doubt, be a superior one in all respects, as the Directors of the section have asked for $50,000 for its erection.

SLIGHT FIRE.—An alarm of fire was caused last evening, about 7 o'clock, by the burning of some articles in the bulk window of Mr. Wise's trimming store, South Second street. The articles were set on fire by the gas jet in the window.

THE NEW TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—The Assessors in the various wards will commence making the triennial assessment in about ten days, under the supervision of the Board of Revision, a recent act of the Legislature having placed the whole subject of assessments in the hands of the Board. The Assessors will be furnished with new books and forms, so arranged as to facilitate the work. The return of personal property will be made under oath or affirmation.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.—The Board of Port Wardens have adopted a resolution to have all the wharves along the Delaware front numbered, commencing at Market street wharf with 0, and beginning with 1 on each side of that street. Large signs, with the number of the wharf on them, will be placed in such a position that they can be seen by persons on the river or avenue.

DANGEROUS CHIMNEYS.—Complaints of insecure chimneys are to be made to the Building Inspectors, as in the case of dangerous walls. It is requisite that the information be signed by two citizens. Blanks for the same may be obtained at the Building Inspectors' office. As this is a season when high winds prevail, there is the more necessity for attention to the matter.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6'53 | MOON SETS. MORN.....4'59
SUN SETS.....5'36 | HIGH WATER, MORN....0'07

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
JAMES R. CAMPBELL, }
EDW. Y. TOWNSEND, }

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Nestorian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 31
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	Jan. 31
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 1
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 1
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Feb. 1
Teutonia	Hamburg	New York	Feb. 2
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
China	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
England	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6

FOR EUROPE.

Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
Cella	New York	London	Feb. 16
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 16
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
Bavaria	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 16
Arago	New York	Havre	Feb. 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 16
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
C. of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Feb. 20
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Feb. 23
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Feb. 23

FOR CALIFORNIA, NEW ORLEANS, ETC.

Star of the Union	Philada.	Havana	Feb. 16
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 16
Gen. Meade	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 16
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Feb. 20
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 20
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 22

CLEARED.

Steamship Virginia, Smithers, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr W. Walter, Reeves, Portland, A. G. Cattell & Co.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, Portland, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr N. E. Clark, Clark, Fortress Monroe, Preston Coal Co.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Georgetown, I. P. Smith.

ARRIVED.

Barque Caro, Beals, 30 days from Palermo, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Brig Premier, Crowell, 20 days from Arecibo, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.
Brig Sarah, Coombs, from Portland, with mdse. to Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr A. Blackman, Gandy, from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Steamtug J. W. Lynn, Frederick, from Delaware City. Towed up brig Madonna, which loaded grain at New Castle, Del., for Boston, and when going down the bay on Sunday night was cut by the ice, and after discharging part of her cargo at Delaware City, was brought up to this city for repairs.

AT NEW CASTLE.

Barque Constantine, Williams, from Sombrero Jan. 3, with guano to Moro Phillips. Experienced heavy weather on the passage; lost sails, and had her hull damaged by ice in coming up Delaware Bay. Left Br. barque Hector, for Philadelphia, waiting.

BELOW.

Ship John L. Dimmock, from Liverpool.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Enoch Train, Lane, hence for Mare Island, California, dropped down from Norfolk, 12th inst.
Ship Maria Adelaide, Sharsa, from Liverpool 29th Nov. for Philadelphia, was spoken 4th inst. lat. 27, long. 68 30.
Ship Auguste Tietze, Liechfeldt, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool, 26th ult.
Ships Thomas Harward, Strickland; Charlotte, Leudenstrom; and Sanspareil, McAlpine, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool, 26th ult.
Steamship Bosporus, Alexander, for Boston and Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool, 26th ult.
Barque Topeka, Blanchard, hence, at Flushing, previous to 2d inst.
Brig Agenora, White, was loading at Sagua, 2d inst., for Philadelphia.
Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, at Trintdad, from St. Thomas. The second mate died on the passage of yellow fever; he belonged in East Boston, where he has a family.
Schr Mary McKee, McKee, from Mobile for Boston, was spoken 25th ult., lat. 34 11, long. 69 32.
Schr Elizabeth Magee, Barnes, for Philadelphia, was loading at Sagua, 2d inst.
Schrs Isaac Baker, Pervere, for Philadelphia, and Jane C. Patterson, Whitaker, for Norfolk, cleared at Boston, 14th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Five Fathom Bank Light Vessel, off the Capes of the Delaware, has been replaced on her station.
By order of the Lighthouse Board,
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, U. S. N.,
Lighthouse Inspector, Fourth District.
February 14, 1867.

DISASTERS.

LISBON, January 28.—The Swedish ship Oscar, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put in here yesterday leaky, with some damage, and sails spilt.
MADEIRA, January 21.—The Clontarf, Braun, from Pensacola for Queenstown, was abandoned, waterlogged, January 13, in lat. 39 N., lon. 18 W., and the crew landed here January 20.
HAVRE, January 26.—Captain Silvestre, of the Fr. ship Risette et Pecool, from Buenos Ayres, reports having on the 20th taken off the crew of the brig Clara Heckman (of Glasgow), Pearson, from Baltimore for Queenstown, in a sinking condition. The wreck was subsequently passed in lat. 50, lon. 21.
HONG KONG, December 15.—The A. M. Lawrence, Taylor, for Yokohama, put back on the 11th inst. for repairs, having encountered a succession of gales, in which she sprung a leak.
SINGAPORE, December 22.—The following vessels were caught in a cyclone on the 12th and 13th of December, in about lat. 3 N.:—The Osaca, Terry, from Saigon to Hong Kong, put in here December 17, dismasted. Had to throw over about 1000 bags of rice; the rest of the cargo is damaged. She has seven feet of water in the hold, and she will have to discharge. The Ly-ee-moon, from Bangkok for Hong Kong, lost sails, and had her cargo damaged, and will probably discharge. The Amy Warwick, Barsoe, from Bangkok for Bombay, put in here December 15, dismasted, and will require to discharge part of her cargo.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, ETC.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm3] No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.
CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers. Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10 00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE S. 17th Wholesale Agents Philadelphia, and at BLYTHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists 6 27 tuths6

LOOK AND LIVE.
ELECTROPATHY.
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
Cor. Thirteenth and Walnut Sts.
TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following
HOME CERTIFICATES.
AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.
I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.
ABRAHAM FLUKE,
No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.
IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES
Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 411 N Seventh street.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.
Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. S. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3732 Markes street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, Severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No 1113 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desliver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No 1247 Front street.
J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquilla Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
Jr. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shiver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.
Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.
N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.
PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.
BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED, INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.
An interesting circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
Philadelphia.
Consultation free. 1 10s ti

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1 Sole agents
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street
DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents
DYOTT & CO
9 56m No. North SECOND Street

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22fm Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
2 6§ No 109 JONES Alley.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....Directress.
SECOND GRAND OPERA MATINEE,
commencing at 2 o'clock.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, February 16, when will be produced
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Same cast as on Friday.
On MONDAY EVENING, February 18, last time of
LA SONNAMBULA.
Full strength of the Troupe in the cast.
NO OPERA SATURDAY NIGHT.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
A MAMMOTH BILL,
TWO DRAMAS AND A COMEDY.
POSITIVELY
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
on which occasion
THE THEATRE WILL BE
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUMINATED.
THREE PIECES.
To commence with the three-act Drama entitled
THE SHAMROCK,
Pat Malloy.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Maggie Maguire.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To be followed by the
ROUGH DIAMOND,
Margery.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the three-act Drama,
IRELAND AS IT WAS,
Ragged Pat.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Judy O'Trot.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MONDAY EVENING, February 18,
MISS HELEN WESTERN.
Box Sheet now open.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
Last night but six of the popular artiste,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear in her great character of
ADRIENNE,
in Oxenford's celebrated Play of
ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS;
OR, THE POISONED BOUQUET,
and as
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
in Weston's thrilling Drama of
LUCRETIA BORGIA, THE POISONER.
Gennaro.....J. C. McCOLLOM

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
G. L. FOX IN TWO PIECES.
FOURTH NIGHT OF
THE ORIGINAL AND EXCELSIOR
BROTHER JONATHAN AND AULD FOLK'S,
with unrivalled Orchestra, in rich and varied Costume of "ye ancient times," will give two grand Concerts of SACRED MUSICK, as sung in our grandsires' days. Also choice selections from Oratorios, Miscellaneous, and Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartets, and Choruses, sung in a pleasing, grand, and mirth-provoking style peculiar to the troupe.
Single tickets, 30 cents, or four for $1.
Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Children to Matinee, 10 cents. 1t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASSETT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTERY st., between Race and Vine. 12 6 3m

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING
"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,"
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24 1f

COSTUMES! COSTUMES
The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Sociables, etc., are offered at the old-established stand,
No. 1217 RACE Street,
so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.
Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.
This Tunnel, when completed, will be about 4¾ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.
The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 350 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 1100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the first section; making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.
A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.
The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.
The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.
All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.
Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.
Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUPE, Room No 10, No. 13 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.
JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.
Boston, January 30, 1867. 2 4 5w

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 22 North WATER Street, and
No. 12 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 16m VANKIRK & CO

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street,
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 2§ ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc. 7 2

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.
From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.
ROUTE No 2.
From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.
ROUTE No 3.
From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 106 degrees.
ROUTE No. 4.
From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and on that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1 80,000 000 pounds; on Route No. 2 20,000 000 pounds; on Route No 3, 8 000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The contractor will be required to give bonds the following amounts:—
On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200 000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
1 19 f28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No 209 S SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 31, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 23d of February, 1867, for the labor necessary to put in position about sixty-seven thousand dollars ($67,000) worth of Stone at the Delaware Breakwater.
Four-fifths of the stones are to be in irregular blocks, each of from two to five tons or thereabouts in weight; one-fifth in blocks of less than two tons; all stones laid dry.
Bidders to furnish their own machinery, boats, buoys, etc., and whatever may be requisite to receive and put the stones in place.
The work at all times to be subject to rigid inspection by the Engineer and his agents, and not to be paid for until approved by him or them.
A deduction of 15 percentum on partial payments will be made until the completion of all the labor.
The labor of putting the stones in place to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, 1867.
Bidders will state in their proposals the rate of labor per ton of 2240 lbs. at which they will put in place the stones delivered them at the Breakwater.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Labor for Delaware Breakwater."
Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 23d of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.
For further particulars, apply at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 51th.stu12t Major of Eng'rs and Bvt Lt.-Col.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of 867,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.
The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.
Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.
The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.
Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."
Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.
For further information, apply at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1867.

Democracy Learning Primary Lessons. "Sweet are the uses of adversity." Some men can never perceive the evils of tyranny until they have had personal experience of them. We can very well remember when it was the fashion to destroy the printing offices and break up the publication of anti-slavery newspapers. In those days, our Democratic brethren thought such affairs quite lively and entertaining. It was the "action of the people," the "voice of the masses," etc. etc. The suppression of an "abolition" journal was a "good thing," to be rejoiced over and applauded. The freedom of the press, that great and glorious bulwark of civil liberty, was a subject that they then took very little interest in.

The "whirligig of time" has brought wonderful changes. It is pro-slavery, and not anti-slavery, that is now unpopular. It is pro-slavery journals, especially such of them as support treason and rebellion, as they generally do, that now encounter the storms of popular wrath. And it is quite amusing to see how these journals have suddenly become the most earnest advocates for the freedom of the press. They can see its beauties now. The suppression of newspapers is not so cheerful a subject as it once was to them. They view it from quite a new standpoint.

About ten years ago anti-slavery papers were mobbed and destroyed in St. Joseph, Parkville, Leavenworth, and several other places on the Missouri and Kansas border. The Democratic press of the country had no remonstrances to offer. On the contrary, it applauded the business as entirely proper and right. But the other day a little "conservative" organ in Ray county, Missouri, was "gone for" by some of "Fletcher's militia," and lo! a chorus of indignant remonstrances went up from Democratic newspapers from Missouri to Maine. It was *their* ox that was gored this time.

In 1835 the party then in power in Tennessee, by an act of pure tyranny, disfranchised a portion of her citizens who had enjoyed equal rights with themselves from the foundation of the Government. These disfranchised citizens were guilty of no crime. The act of disfranchisement was a simple and inexcusable act of injustice. We have never to this day heard a so-called Democrat denounce that act. But just now the State of Tennessee is proposing to disfranchise that portion of her people who took part in the recent Rebellion against the United States Government; and we find the Democratic press of the country generally descanting upon the rights of the elective franchise and upon the injustice of disfranchising Rebels. They have not even yet raised themselves to the height of a *principle* on this question. They are not now opposed to the disfranchisement of citizens of African descent, guilty of no crime whatever, while they *are* opposed to the disfranchisement of Rebels who they think would vote the Democratic ticket.

In the days when the Democratic party bore sway—those *good* old days of the "Union as it was"—when United States mails were rifled to burn Abolition documents, when Atherton gag rules prevailed to strike down the right of petition in Congress, and when fugitive slave laws abolished the trial by jury and made the whole North a vast hunting ground for human chattels—in those days we never knew or heard of Democratic journals troubling themselves about the *rights of the minority*. The only right the minority had in those days was to be rode over rough-shod by the brutal majority. Such men as Wade and Chase and Sumner were even left off of the Senate Committees, because they were outside of any "healthy" political organization.

Now, however, the Democracy has discovered that minorities have some rights, especially if they are *Democratic* minorities.

Who ever heard a Democratic complaint, fifteen years ago, against "gerrymandering?" It was one of the things upon which they prided themselves. Congressional Districts, in which one county would be tied to another fifty miles away, for the express purpose of securing a Democratic member, were an everyday affair. Now, however, we are lugubriously told by a contemporary that "the practice inaugurated and followed out by the radical party of districting States so as to leave to the minority scarcely a voice in State and national affairs, has turned the attention of thinking men to the subject, with a view of curing the evil, if possible, by legislation."

We would not have it inferred from the line of remark we have taken that we countenance injustice by any party or under any circumstances. The views we maintained when the Republican party was in the minority, upon the great topics of freedom of speech and of the press, the rights of the elective franchise, the rights of minorities, etc., we hold more firmly than ever, now that we are in the majority. We would see the rule of equal and exact justice strictly and impartially applied, irrespective of party, color, race, or condition. Our simple desire in calling the attention of our Democratic brethren to the discrepancy of their present and past positions is, if possible, to lead them to base their views upon the rock of *principle*; so that they shall regret to see injustice done to men, irrespective of their party affiliations or their physical distinctions; so that they shall advocate free speech and a free press, not only for Democrats, but for the opponents of Democrats; so that they shall regard the rights of minorities, no matter who may happen to constitute the majorities; so that they shall be as willing to grant the right of suffrage to a loyal Republican, even though he be black, as to a Rebel Democrat, even though he be white. In a word, we would show them that *justice* knows nothing of parties, nothing of creeds, nothing of races, nothing of conditions, but is founded simply and solely upon the rights of man as man.

The New Bounty Bill.

Mr. Schenck's bill for the equalization of bounties to soldiers and sailors who served in the late war passed the House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of 92 to 69. The bill provides for the payment, in lieu of any grant of land or other bounty, of bounty at the rate of eight and one-third dollars per month, or of one hundred dollars per year, to every soldier, sailor, and marine, for the time he faithfully served in the army or the navy of the United States, between the 12th day of April, 1861, and the 19th day of April, 1865. From this amount, however, is to be deducted any bounties heretofore received by the soldier, whether from private associations, towns, counties, or States, or any prize received; the object of the bill being to equalize, as far as possible, the amounts actually received by those who served in the war. Of course, those who received large local bounties during the war will receive little or nothing under this bill. This feature of the bill was strongly opposed by most of the Eastern members, who contended that their soldiers, having received heavy bounties during the war, would get little or nothing under this bill, while their States would be obliged to assist in paying the bounties provided by it. The Western members replied that their soldiers had volunteered without bounties, and that they ought now to be remunerated to the extent proposed by the bill; and that to pay soldiers who had already received large bounties, the same as those who had received nothing, would be palpably unjust. The West carried the day; but the bill can hardly pass the Senate in its present shape. Many of the Eastern States taxed themselves very heavily during the war, and are now being taxed, to pay bounties to their soldiers. They will hardly consent now to additional taxation for bounties which will go almost exclusively to the soldiers of other States. A great deal was said in the debate about the poverty of the West and the wealth of the East; but we think such States as Ohio and Illinois were quite as able to pay bounties as Pennsylvania or Vermont.

The Distilling Business and the Revenue

We regret to see that the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, has refused to raise the license fee upon distilleries from $100 to $500. Those members who have any practical knowledge of how the business is carried on, must be aware that these small concerns, especially in our large cities, are almost universally mere frauds. They have almost no capital invested, and are conducted by a very irresponsible class of men. Mr. Darling's proposition to make the license $1000 instead of $100 was a good one, and would tend to put the business in the hands of a class of men who, if they violated the law, would have something to lose.

The present system of inspections, too, is totally absurd. It is a direct incentive to fraud, and should be abolished. The business of manufacturing ardent spirits *might* be made to pay very largely into the treasury of the Government without any oppression of the people. As at present conducted, it is a stupendous cheat.

The Bible in Turkey.—A strong and united effort is about being made to forward the work of Christianity in the East by establishing in Constantinople a permanent institution, to be known as "The Bible House," for the depository and sale of the Scriptures in twenty different languages, and the accommodation of the various Bible, missionary, and charitable societies of the United States now operating in the Sultan's dominions.

For the accomplishment of this laudable object, it is proposed to raise the sum of $50,000, which will be sufficient for the purchase of a suitable lot in Constantinople, and the erection thereon of a building adapted to the objects in view. Several of the most prominent gentlemen in New York city have consented to act as trustees of the property. The Rev. Wm. Goodell, D.D., who was for forty-four years a missionary in Turkey, and has translated the Scriptures into the Armeno-Turkish language, writes as follows in relation to this scheme:—

"It is a thing more needed than I have time to say. It ought to be—it must be—it will and shall be. And the only question is, whether those to whom you make application will do it, or whether they will leave the privilege and the honor and the reward to others. May you have the satisfaction of hearing those to whom you shall *first* apply, say at once, 'Let us rise up and build;' and you have only to add in your record of the same, 'So they strengthened their hands for this good work.' And all the friends of the Bible in Turkey will joyfully respond, Hallelujah! Amen!"

General J. G. Lauman, of Iowa, died at his home at Burlington, in that State, a few days ago. General Lauman was one of the first to enter the service from Iowa, going out as Colonel of the 7th Iowa Infantry at the beginning of the war. He participated with distinction in the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Vicksburg, and other engagements.

The late severe storm has proved disastrous over a very wide extent of country. We hear of injuries to bridges from Rochester, New York, to Fort Riley, in Kansas. Many costly railroad structures have been destroyed, especially in the West. It is not often that so general a "break-up" occurs simultaneously over the whole country.

The Fenian Matter in Ireland.—The failure of the telegraph lines to work beyond Valentia would seem to indicate that some difficulty is prevailing in Ireland, and gives countenance to the reports of a Fenian outbreak. If the affair is of any magnitude, it has certainly been managed with great secrecy, for the public had generally looked upon this Fenian business as pretty much "played out." It is no great matter, however, to interrupt a telegraph line, and we shall not believe in any general rising of the Irish until more definite news to that effect is received.

Mexican Affairs.—The latest news from Mexico indicates the speedy evacuation of that country by the French troops, and the early and complete re-establishment of the Republican Government, under President Juarez. It is thought the French troops will all have embarked by the 1st of March. The prominent Mexicans who have participated in the Government of the Empire under Maximilian are prudently preparing to fly from the country. Imperialism is nearly at an end in Mexico.

Gas and Taxes.—The House of Representatives seems to think that gas companies should still be allowed to charge the Government tax on gas to their customers. The people don't think so. The gas companies are as able to pay their own taxes as other companies or private individuals are to pay theirs. The principle of allowing them to charge it over to their customers is a vicious one. The practice is an imposition, and ought to be abolished.

"They Do These Things Better in France."—We find the following in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"If literature obtains but cold recognition from the Second Empire, it cannot be complained that the arts do not receive their fair share of honor. M. Ingrés, the celebrated French painter, who died the other day, was not only a member of the Senate, the emoluments attached to which position are considerable, but a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, historical painter to the Crown, member of the Institute, and Past Director of the French Academy at Rome. His foreign honors were hardly less conspicuous, for he was a Knight of the Order of Civil Merit of Prussia, Commander of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, Knight of the Order of St. Joseph of Tuscany, and honorary member of the Academies of Florence, Berlin, Vienna, Amsterdam, and Antwerp. Had M. Ingrés been an Englishman, enjoying the favor of the court, he would, perhaps, have died a knight, and as he was a good portrait painter, possibly President of the Royal Academy."

—The famous blunder of one of the reviewers of the *Reader* in the matter of Dr. Johnson's preface to his dictionary, seems to have hastened the demise of that journal. At any rate, no number has been published since the appearance of that unique addition to the "Curiosities of Literature."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CURRENT LITERATURE:
ITS DANGERS TO THE YOUNG.
By request of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
REV. R. H. NADAL, D. D.,
Will preach on the above subject
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
IN THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH.
Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. A cordial invitation to all. 1t

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.
REV. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., of New York, will deliver the first monthly sermon before the
YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION
connected with the Church, To-Morrow Evening, service commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject:—"The wind and the whirlwind." All are invited.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Sabbath, February 17, Rev. JOHN P. DURBIN, D. D., will preach at 10½ o'clock, A. M., Interesting services, commencing at 2½ o'clock P. M., in connection with the Sunday School. Rev. JOSEPH E. SMITH will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

BROAD AND ARCH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The fourth sermon of the Course on the "Temptations of our Lord" will be delivered To-morrow Evening, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D. Seats free. Strangers welcome. Service at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth, Rev. S. H. GIESY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, "The Proud Mind, or the Contempt of the Appointed Order of Salvation," being the twelfth of series on Elisha.

REV. DR. McILVAINE, OF PRINCETON, will Preach in SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½, and Evening at 7½.

CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Free Services every Sunday Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon To-morrow by Rev. Dr. MARCH. All seats free, and the public cordially invited.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. G. BLISS, of New York, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. BEADLE, of this city.

REV. DR. FURNESS WILL PREACH at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock. Service in the Evening at 7½ o'clock by Rev. W. W. NEWELL.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICE AT the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Evening. Sermon by Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE NEXT Sermon to the Young, on "Bible Jewels," at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ WILL preach in the Hall, S. W. corner of TENTH and SOUTH Streets, To-morrow at 3½ P. M. All invited.

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—REV. M. D. KURTZ will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Experience meeting 3 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut.—Service To-morrow Evening at 7½ o'clock.

"RECONSTRUCTION"—LECTURE To-morrow Evening, Universalist Church, LOCUST Street, above Thirteenth, by Rev. L. L. BRIGGS, of Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GIRARD COLLEGE

Notice is hereby given that a vacancy exists in this Institution in the Professorship of
"INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE,"
(Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as applied especially to the arts), and that applications for the position will be received by the undersigned until the 1st of March next. Salary, $2250 per annum.
HENRY W. AREY,
Secretary Girard College.
No. 237 South NINTH Street.
2 15 12t6p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 tfp

NINTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.
A Special Meeting of NINTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, February 19, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall, MARKET and MERRICK Streets. Punctual attendance is requested.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President.
John L. Hill, Secretary. 2 16 3t

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS.—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
C. Ellis, N. E. cor. Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio G. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 330 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 229 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 419 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 939 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 622 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
E. P. Morris, Germantown, and 830 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
W. Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
S. Emlen, Germantown, and 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 924 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Close, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 19 3m

OFFICE OF TREMONT COAL COMPANY, No. 15 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Philadelphia, February 11, 1867.
NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tremont Coal Company will be held at No. 15 Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place the Annual Election for President and Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held.
2 11 12t GEORGE H. COLKET, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second Story.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. 1 30

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Rimmel's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Co or Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Leoin, G. Giraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Emaline Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at
[2 2 stuth 2m4p
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds, and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 2 16 mwf 4t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 tf UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

W. H. SHOW GROVE, 11th CASES. 4th ST.

TRY! TRY! TRY! TRY! TRY! TRY! TRY!
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.'S
All-wool Black Cassimere Pants at $6 00.
All-wool Black Cassimere Pants at $5 00.
All-wool Black Cassimere Pants at $6 00.
No. 704 MARKET Street, one door below Eighth street. 2 16 stuf 3t*

WANTED TO RENT, AT CHESNUT HILL, a FURNISHED HOUSE, for the summer season. Address, W. J. H., Box 1310, Post Office. [2 15 3t*

FOR CALIFORNIA.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP OCEAN QUEEN will be despatched on February 20, instead of the 21st, as advertised.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
2 11 8t No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five year old. Address Box 84, "Evening Telegraph Office." 1

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.
MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.
NATRONI SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
TRY IT! TRY IT!
Pasteboard Boxes, easily opened.
Guaranteed to make the best of SOAP without Lime or Salt, and with little or no trouble, or the money refunded by the party you purchase from.
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.
FERGUSSON & SMITH,
2 14 6t No. 43 South FRONT Street.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,
DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,
Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.
IN TEAS.
The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House stores.
IN COFFEES,
The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the dessicating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.
SPICES,
Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

"DAVIS' CINCINNATI
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,"
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
LARGE NEW DUN FISH,
JUST RECEIVED
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
1 16 1m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

MAPLE SUGAR & MOLASSES,
AND
Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS,
PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC.
STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The large Wharf on the Schuylkill,
SECOND WHARF BELOW SOUTH STREET.
Front on Sutherland street 130 feet, with a depth of about 600 feet to low water mark on the Schuylkill. Well adapted for a Rolling Mill, Factory, or other heavy business. Apply at
2 16 stuth2t* No. 127 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Country Seat, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, situated on the Old York road, opposite the residence of Mr. Joseph Swift, and adjoining lands of Mr. Rogers and the late William Logan Fisher, and within fifteen minutes' walk of stations on the North Pennsylvania and Germantown Railroads. For particulars apply on the premises, or to
ABRAHAM H. BOCKIUS, Executor,
2 15 12t* Germantown.

FOR RENT.

GROUND BETWEEN LEAGUE ISLAND AND THE NAVY YARD.
2,613,600 FEET.
To lease for a term of years, in lots to suit, for wharfage, and manufacturing and commercial purposes, two million six hundred and thirteen thousand and six hundred feet of ground, more or less, on the Delaware river front of the city, between League Island and the present Navy Yard, owned by the Philadelphia Commercial Wharf and Railroad Company. Terms liberal. One-half of the capital stock of the Company is to be expended for improvements on the grounds of the Company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter.
Shares $50 each. Five dollars per share to be paid at the time of subscribing, the balance to be called in as required for the improvements.
Subscription Books now open at the office of the Company, No. 327 WALNUT Street, second story front room.
2 15 6trp T. S. EMERY, President.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY HOUSE, furnished, and 25 Acres of Land, about 10 miles from the city.
Also, the four-story brick DWELLING, No. 2039 Walnut street, handsomely furnished.
Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
2 14 3t*2t No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
CELEBRATED IN EUROPE,
UNSURPASSED IN TASTE.
THIS GREAT IMPROVED TONIC,
Taken at all ages, in sickness or in health, and ALWAYS WITH BENEFIT, being invaluable in Disorders of the Stomach, Catarrh, Cold, Hoarseness, Incipient Consumption, Dyspepsia, Enfeebled Vital Powers, etc.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers, at $6 per dozen, or 60 cents per bottle.
WHOLESALE AGENT, [2 16 stuth8trp
WARD J. CAFFEE,
S. E. Corner FRONT and CHESNUT Streets.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.
AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;
And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,
Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.
Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.
Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.
Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.
Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.
Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.
Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.
Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.
JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.
Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.
The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.
No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH Street,
WILL OPEN [2 4
MONDAY, February 11

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4
TERMS. [1 14tf
Day scholars, per session $50 00
Boarding scholars, per session $250 00

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. Summer Session commences MARCH 6. For Catalogues, terms, etc., address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
2 13 15t rp President.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. SIMON FOLY as a member of our firm.
DALLETT & SON.
Philadelphia, February 15, 1867. 2 15 1t6

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—One of the largest audiences ever assembled in the Academy of Music at an operatic performance was present there last evening, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. Castle, the admirable tenor of the Richings Troupe. The *Bohemian Girl* was the attraction of the evening, and to say that it was splendidly performed throughout, and put upon the stage by the management in the best possible style, is only stating the simple, unadorned truth. In all our experience we have never witnessed a more complete and satisfactory rendition of an opera, and the enthusiasm it created among the audience was a tribute to the artists as well deserved as it was unbounded. The various *roles* were all magnificently rendered, and the success of the principal singers seemed to infuse its inspiriting effect all around, for the chorus, and even the orchestra, were unusually correct and forcible in their performances. As a consequence, the *ensemble* of the opera made it altogether one of the most delightful and enjoyable representations of English opera we have ever had in Philadelphia; and in making this declaration, we do so without any reservation whatever. We cannot recall to mind, in a long experience in such matters, any combination of English artists that could have excelled—or even equalled—the efforts of Miss Richings' troupe last evening, and it is almost needless for us to add that the fact is one in which we take no little pride.

The accomplished and indefatigable directress of the troupe, in heart and soul is a Philadelphian, who takes the liveliest interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the City of Brotherly Love. The darling object of her life has been to establish an English opera troupe capable of producing in the best style the largest *repertoire* of English operas; and that she has succeeded even beyond her most sanguine expectations, the various performances of her extremely talented company in this city, New York, and throughout the States, bear the amplest testimony. Their last engagement in New York was one of the most brilliant and successful ever known there; and, thus far, the present season in Philadelphia has been financially and artistically all that could have been desired. The Richings Troupe, therefore, is now established on a firm and lasting foundation, and hereafter we may count upon being treated to regular seasons from it in our noble Academy. In this connection, it might not be out of place to say that probably the establishment of a popular tariff of prices of admission has had something to do with the great success of the herculean undertaking; but no matter what the cause or causes may have been, the fact is patent to every one that Miss Richings' troupe is an acknowledged institution in art amongst us, and, from present appearances, will long hold together, to delight and improve us with its masterly renditions of good English opera.

Mr. Castle, as we have already said, was greeted with a monster audience last evening, and his singing of the delicious music of his *role* was such at times as to create a perfect *furore* among his delighted listeners. His "Fair Land of Poland," "When Other Lips," and the other gems that fall to his lot in the opera, were all exquisitely rendered and heartily encored, and his acting was almost equal to his superb vocalization. Miss Richings' splendid soprano voice and matchless execution imparted to the music of "Arline" a grace and a beauty which invested her efforts with the deepest interest and delight. Her singing of the various gems that so abundantly strewed her *role* elicited the most hearty and enthusiastic applause, and the repetitions she was called upon to execute seemed only to whet, not satisfy, the appetite for "sweet sounds" of her listeners.

The finest rendition, decidedly, of the plaintive aria, "The Heart Bowed Down," was that of Mr. Campbell last evening, and the deafening *encore* it received was every way deservedly bestowed. Throughout the whole of his part, Mr. Campbell was the true, conscientious artist, and his magnificent voice seemed even in better condition than ever. His acting, too, was highly commendable, and altogether his impersonation was one of the most successful of the evening. "Devilshoof" is one of Mr. Seguin's best parts, and he infused into it last night the utmost spirit of fun and comic unction. Mrs Boudinot, as the "Gipsy Queen," also did well and Mr. Peakes was equally successful in his character. Mr. Wylie, who performs the part of the lover so admirably in the *Doctor of Alcantara*, was excellent as the foppish Count, and indeed the whole performance was worthy of the opera itself, and the reputation of the artists who took part in its production.

We are glad to see that this brilliant performance is to be repeated this afternoon for a matinee; and we sincerely hope that another evening may be devoted to its presentation before the season closes.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

MEETING OF COMMITTEE FOR EXAMINATION OF EXEMPTED PROPERTY.—The Committee of the Legislature for the examination of claims for exempted property met this morning at 10 o'clock, in the Chamber of Select Council. The Committee is composed of William S. Gregory, Esq., Chairman, and Messrs. James N. Kerns, George DeHaven, W. M. Worrall, and Samuel Josephs. Mr. George W. Moore acted as Secretary. The object of the Committee is to examine the claims of persons representing exempted property in reference to said exemption. It is proposed to frame an ordinance that shall prohibit all property from being exempted from taxation from which a revenue is derived from outside sources. Thus, there are churches that rent out a part of their buildings for business purposes. There are also fire companies, library companies, orders of secret societies, etc., many of which derive a revenue, more or less in extent, by the rental of parts of their buildings for other purposes.

It is proposed to amend the present law, so that only that part that is applied strictly for the purposes specified in the claim for exemption should be so exempted, or even to do away with the whole system and make all institutions, of whatever class, pay their ratio of taxation.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, which was assessed at $5000, has a rental value of $150,000. The Children's Hospital, at Twenty-Second and Locust streets, is assessed at $25,000, and its actual value is $33,000. So it goes on through the list, and it is found, in almost every case, that the assessed value is far below what it is actually worth, if put into the market.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—The Young People's Association connected with the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of this city, have made arrangements for a special course of sermons by several of the most eminent divines of the country. The first of these will be delivered to-morrow evening, in the church, Chesnut street, above Eighteenth, by the Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of New York city, at 7½ o'clock.

Last Thursday night the Rev. Mr. Todd, of Olney, Philadelphia, lectured for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association connected with the Cheltenham M. E. Church. Subject—"The American Indian." This society, formed principally of young men, brought into the Church during the revival of 1865 and 1866, has exerted beneficent influences over the younger part of the membership. Free lectures are given once a month, and a good library is at their perusal.

THE SALE OF PAINTINGS AT SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 Chesnut street, came off last evening, the prices realized being quite good. The collection was a private one, and was the property of W. Stokes Boyd, Esq. It embraced ninety-nine pieces, which realized in the aggregate $7152. The following paintings brought $125 and over:—

No. 39. "Conception of the Virgin," from the original painting by Murillo, in the Royal Gallery at Madrid, by Conti and Costa. Purchased by Mr. F. Antello, for $130.

No. 40. "The Falls of Tivoli," a copy by Conti and Costa, of the original in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence. Purchased by Mr. Bittinger, for $160.

No. 41. "Haymaking," by J. Wilson. Purchased by Dr. Klapp, for $225.

No. 46. "View near Derwent Water, Cumberland," by J. N. T. Starkenburgh. Purchased by Mr. Robers, for $132.50.

No. 47. "Hope," by Conti. Purchased by Mr. F. Antello, for $175.

No. 52. "The Shepherd as and her Flock," by Laurent De Beul. Purchased by Mr. S. Wilson, for $550.

No. 55. "Jealousy," a scene in Basbino Villa, near Albano, by J. S. Chapman, of Rome. Purchased by Mr. W. Hall, for $125.

No. 56. "Landscape and Peasants," a scene of the Lake of Albano, being a companion to No. 55, by the same artist. Purchased by Mr. W. Hall, for $155.

No. 60. "Monte Rosa," by H. Baumgartner, and No. 61. "Bloomless Alps," by the same artist, were purchased by Mr. Antello, for $100 each.

No. 64. "The Little Nurse," by Seignac, of Paris. Purchased by Mr. Antello, for $125.

No. 65. "Twilight in the Meadows," by A. D. Shattuck. Purchased by Mr. H. Earle, for $600.

No. 67. "Venetia," by P. F. Rothermel. Purchased by Mr. Martin, for $150.

No. 70. "Sheep and Fowls," by F. Van Severndonck. Purchased by Mr. W. Wilson, for $175.

No. 83. An original portrait of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale. Purchased by Mr. Wheeler for $230.

THE RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.—A citizen by the name of Read, residing in Congress street, below Second, last evening crossed the street to spend an evening with a friend. In doing so he forgot to lock up his establishment, leaving one of the back windows open, and the blinds also. Soon after, the house was entered by burglars, they gaining easy access thereto, going into the back yard from Senate street, and thoroughly ransacked the second story, obtaining table and mantel ornaments, a fine Spanish rocking-chair, a valuable cane bearing the owner's name, etc. They were undoubtedly frightened away, or they would not have overlooked the first floor, on which, in the dining-room, was silver-ware to the amount of $400. No clue whatever has been obtained as to who were the depredators.

DRUNKENNESS, STREET-WALKING, AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—The police reports abound this morning with cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Last night was undoubtedly a propitious one for such indulgence, because, judging from the past, those who are addicted to strong drinks finding but little comfort or excitement without, seek it within. The fact is, that saloons and groggeries are filled to a greater extent on misty, boggy, and drizzly nights, than on pleasant ones.

The regular street-walkers, however, seem irrepressible. Last evening twelve females were arrested for being out unusually late, in the vicinity of Tenth and Chesnut streets, and this morning were held in $100 bail each to keep the peace.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—Godfrey Killing was, about three weeks ago, in the employ of Jeremiah Rhodes, contractor for carting, etc., residing on Ninth street, above Columbia avenue. About three weeks ago, when the family of Rhodes were away, Killing entered the yard, took the horse from the stable, and hitching him to a new wagon, drove off, and for some time his whereabouts were unknown. A short period after, the horse and wagon were recovered at Phœnixville, and returned to their owner. Yesterday Killing was arrested on a warrant, by Officer Meeker, at his residence, near that of his former employer, where he had remained *incog.*, and taken before Alderman Fitch, who held him to answer in default of $800 bail.

CONVENTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—A circular has been forwarded by the National Board of Fire Underwriters (James M. McLean, President) to all the fire insurance companies of the United States, enclosing a copy of the invitation to attend the first annual meeting of the National Board, to be held in New York on the 20th instant. The closing paragraph of the circular is as follows:—

"Already the indications are unmistakable that the approaching Convention will be, in numbers, character, and influence, such an occasion as the insurance interest has never before seen."

The called is signed by Frank W. Ballard, Esq., Secretary of the National Board.

VACANCY IN A GIRARD COLLEGE PROFESSORSHIP.—We notice that the Professorship of one of the most important branches in the educational departments of Girard College—that of "Industrial Science" (Natural Philosophy and Chemistry as applied especially to the Arts)—is vacant and awaiting applications, which will be received until the first of March next. These should be made to the Secretary of the College, Henry W. Arey, No. 257 S. Ninth street. All the departments, excepting that above mentioned, have a full, complete, and reliable corps of professors and assistants, placing the institution in the highest order of educational establishments.

ARREST FOR LARCENY.—Mrs. Susan Gilbert, alias Lillian Gilbert, was arrested in Harrisburg on Thursday last, on a warrant issued by Alderman Beitler, charging her with stealing a lot of clothing, jewelry, a watch, and other articles from Mrs. Mary M. Conrad, residing in Parrish street, in this city. The theft occurred several months ago. A short time before the robbery of Mrs. Conrad the prisoner had been charged with robbing a man named Theodore F. Boyer of $50. Mrs. Gilbert had a hearing before the Mayor of Harrisburg, and was remanded to the authorities of this city for trial.

LARGE FIRE.—Yesterday morning the large three-story stone factory of Broadbent & Sons on Indian creek, West Philadelphia, half a mile above Haddington, was totally destroyed by fire. The factory building was lately occupied and known as "Carter's Old Factory." The particulars of the fire have not been received inasmuch as the fog was so great that the flames could not be seen but for a very short distance. The police, therefore, did not become cognizant of the conflagration until last evening. The loss, no doubt, is quite large, as the factory was in full operation.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—William Dougherty, aged seventeen years, yesterday afternoon, while passing along Second street, near Vine, stepped up to one of the many market wagons which occupy the sides of the road, and let down the tail-board by tearing off the staples. He then commenced to search for valuables in the shape of vegetables and poultry, when Officer Cribb, deeming it a suspicious circumstance, made more so by the watchfulness of Dougherty on every side, arrested him. Alderman Toland committed him, in default of $500 bail, to answer at Court.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER AND ATTEMPT TO RESCUE A PRISONER.—Yesterday afternoon Officer Fisher was conducting a prisoner to the lock-up, and when at Broad and Poplar he was beset by one Samuel Stewart, aged thirty, who attempted to rescue the prisoner by assaulting the officer. He soon learned, however, that it was on his part an unprofitable undertaking; for, another officer coming up, he too was marched to the station and placed in duress until this morning, when Alderman Massey remanded him, in default of bail, to answer at a further hearing.

SHEEP STEALING.—Yesterday afternoon, while William Waterman was treading the mazes of the Second street market, he, with the eye of a connoisseur, picked out a fine, plump sheep, shouldered it, and was walking out with apparently no concern, when the owner laid his hands upon the sheep, and a policeman laid his upon Waterman, and while one travelled to its original position on the hook, the other soon entered the presence of Alderman Butler, who held him in default of bail to answer at a further hearing.

SLIGHT FIRE, AND SUSPICION OF ARSON.—About two o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the cigar store of George Selem, No. 120 Richmond street. It was discovered by the smoke spreading through the upper apartments of the house, and was speedily extinguished, with but a very slight damage to the property. Circumstances strongly indicating the agency of the owner of the store thereof, he was arrested and committed in default of bail to answer the charge of arson.

SUPPOSED LARCENY OF TWO COAL SHOVELS.—About 1 o'clock this morning, Officer Wilson, when going his round at Sixth and Arch streets, arrested one Charles Rann, having in his possession two large coal shovels. As Rann could not give a connected account as to where the shovels belongs, and who was their owner, he was taken to the Station House, and committed in default of $500 bail, until the truth of the matter can be ascertained.

SELLING MEAT IN THE STREETS.—By orders received from headquarters, the officers are constantly on the look-out for those public offenders who, not satisfied with the establishments furnished wherein accommodations are granted them, are selling meat in the streets, against the city ordinances. Within the last week fifteen such persons have been arrested and fined for this offense, and a repetition of such unlawful sales will meet with still more severe and merited punishment.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The twenty-fifth annual address before the Alumni Association of the Central High School will be delivered this evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, by Robert D. Coxe, Esq. This gentleman is said to be a very eloquent speaker, and one of the most promising young members of the bar. Tickets can be obtained of the Board of Managers of the Alumni Association.

LAUNCH.—This morning a handsome schooner, called the Mary Smee, was launched from the yard of J. W. Lynn, Esq., at Reed street wharf. She is a large and finely built vessel. The length of keel is 106 feet; the breadth of beam, 29 feet 6 inches; and depth of hold, 9 feet. The poop deck is 4 feet higher than the main deck. She will be under the command of Captain Henry P. Creighton, and will be used for the coasting trade.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Bridget Agnew, aged forty years, and Bridget Murray, aged fifty years, were arrested respectively at Sixth and Cherry streets and Eighth and Shippen streets, for receiving goods known by them to have been stolen. They have been engaged in this for some time. Alderman Tittermary committed them in default to answer at a further hearing.

THE AULD FOLKS AT CHURCH.—The Auld Folks, now performing at National Hall, have volunteered their services to the members of the South Street Presbyterian Church, where they will be present to-morrow morning, and take part in the vocal exercises.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 618 MARKET STREET.

A LARGE SCALE.—Messrs. Banks, Dinmore & Co., proprietors of the Philadelphia Scale Works, have recently completed a weigh lock or canal scale of 300 tons capacity, for the Susquehanna Canal Company. This scale is to take the place of one of Messrs. Fairbanks. It was patented by A. B. Davis, Esq., in 1861, since which time this greatly improved weighing machine has been generally adopted in this section of the country. All interested in Philadelphia mechanism, and especially presidents and superintendents of canal companies, can have an opportunity of viewing this immense structure, now on exhibition at the factory of this enterprising firm. We have visited their extensive works, and have been fully repaid. Messrs. Banks, Dinmore & Co. also make railroad-track scales, both large and small, upon improved plans and styles, and any who contemplate purchasing scales will find it to their advantage to give them a call, or write to them, who, on application, will send by mail elegant and correct lithographs, showing each scale in its proper colors.

NOTICE TO
MR. FASHIONABLE,
MR. ECONOMICAL,
MR. DRESS NEAT,
MR. HARD TO FIT,
MR. PARTICULAR,
MR. PLAIN STYLE,
MR. NOT EXPENSIVE,
MR. SOMETHING NEW,
MR. BUSINESS STYLE,
MR. STYLISH,
MR. SUBSTANTIAL,
MR. LOW PRICE,
PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF READY-MADE AND CUSTOM WORK CLOTHING. THE NEW STYLES FOR SPRING ARE COMING IN, AND THE FALL AND WINTER STOCK SELLING AT PRICES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

A LONG-TRIED HOUSEHOLD FRIEND.—*Letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*—Gentlemen:—It gives me the greatest pleasure to add my testimony to the unrivalled excellence of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine. It is, in my opinion, by far the most valuable of any I have tried. The thorough operation of it is most easy and simple, and its unobtrusive and quiet movements are very grateful to a weary head. The work when done is wonderful in its strength. More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I have never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolicsome boys will make in *whole cloth*, and for them your machine has, I suppose, no remedy but a patch or darn. Honestly appreciating the excellencies of your machine as fully as I have here stated, I could give it no higher praise than the fact, that when my only daughter married I gave her this long-tried household friend, depriving myself of its services to lighten her first assumption of domestic duties. I can manage any machine comfortably, but my daughter was never willing to use any but Grover & Baker's.

BREECH-LOADERS.—Sportsmen and others interested in breech-loading guns are invitec to be present at the trial of the celebrated Roper Repeating Sporting Shot Gun; at Diamond Cottage Garden, Camden, Monday, the 18th inst., from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. This gun is manufactured under the personal supervision of C. M. Spencer, inventor of the Spencer rifle, who, it is expected, will be present at the trial. Should the weather be unfavorable, the trial will be postponed to the same hours on the next fair day, without further notice.

IF YOU WANT A RELIABLE AND USEFUL FAMILY CASE OF MEDICINES, we can conscientiously recommend one of Dr. Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics. Having used them ourselves, and knowing of their extensive use by our friends, we hazard nothing in speaking well of them to all who desire having such an arrangement for family use. See advertisement in another column.

WHAT A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY is Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer! It not only cures the ills of the human family, but is also the sure remedy for horses with colic, and has never been known to fail in the worst cases; and for sprains, galls, etc, it never fails—try it once. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by Druggists generally.—*Kenton Co. (Ky.) Democrat.*

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

WE SUPPOSE it is well known that all clothing houses must dispose of their Winter clothing on the opening of spring, though it be done at a great sacrifice. This is the sequel to the great rush of customers now at Charles Stokes & Co.'s celebrated ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

HOFF'S MALT CANDY.
HOFF'S MALT FOR THE BATH.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. See advertisement.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

OUR DOLLAR TEA is allowed by all who use it to be the best in the city. Fairthorne, No. 235 N. Ninth street.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, etc. given daily, by
J. L. CAPEN,
at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

MARRIED.

O'DONNELL—JEWELL.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the evening of the 14th instant, by Rev. J. E. Smith, Mr. GEORGE M. O'DONNELL and Miss SARAH M. JEWELL, all of this city.

PLASKIT—HUNT.—On February 14, 1867, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. JOHN PLASKIT, of Burlington county, N. J., to Miss CHARLOTTE HUNT, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

GRIERSON.—February 13, 1867, JAMES GRIERSON, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Philanthropic Lodge, No. 45, Ashland Encampment, No. 45, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1006 Ogden street, on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WEBSTER.—On the 13th instant, SAMUEL, youngest son of Samuel and Hannah Webster, in his 18th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Wissahickon Station, Norristown Railroad, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

TATEM.—On the morning of the 16th instant, DAVID N. TATEM, infant son of Joseph and Louisa Tatem.

WINGERT.—February 13, 1867, ANTHONY WINGERT, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Joseph Wingert, Orthodox street, near Frankford Creek, Frankford.

PRUNING KNIVES, PRUNING SHEARS, Combination Grafting Tools, and a variety of Garden tools are for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

LOCK STRIKES AND PLATES FOR RIM and Mortise Locks and Latches. A general variety of Keys, Locks, Lock Furniture, Door Bells and Fixtures, and other Locksmiths' and Bellhangers' Hardware for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE SIFTING FLOUR SCOOP IS CONVEnient, because you scoop up the flour with it and then holding it over your pan, by revolving the handle it is sifted into it. For sale, with Sieves and other styles of Sifters, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN
HOME COMPANY.
THE AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to
$1,516,461'81.
INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866.
$766,537'80.
LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO
$223,000.
Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was
FIFTY PER CENT.
Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.
Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, L. M. Whilldin, William J. Howard, Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry K. Bennett, George W. Hill, John M. Chesnut, John Wanamaker.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
2 11 mths4 1

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.
9 15

PITCH PINE TIMBER.—120,000 FEET SUperior South Carolina Pitch Pine Timber. Large sticks on shipboard. For sale by
DALLETT & SON,
1 30 5p No. 129 South Front Street.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

MUSHROOM SPAWN.—Just received, a fresh supply for raising Mushrooms, with directions how to grow.
HENRY DREER,
2 14 3t* No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.
7-30s,
AUGUST,
JULY, AND
JUNE,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
WITHOUT CHARGE.
APPLY AT ONCE TO
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
2 14 10t4p

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s of 1865 January and July,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.
2 9 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 2 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m4

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. R. Ornes, Nathan Hilles, William Erving, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST
7-30s
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES
And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [12 26 3m

FINANCIAL.
U. S. SECURITIES
OF ALL THE OLD ISSUES
WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR 5-20s NEW ISSUE.
Interest payable JANUARY and JULY, 6 per cent. payable in Gold.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE PAID, AND BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
2 16 6t*p No. 35 South THIRD Street.

TEN PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.
This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.
These securities form a first claim on the entire asset of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinary stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years.
For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street.
PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
2 8 1* COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

MEDICAL.
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT ST.
During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.
Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.
Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—
1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. *The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.*
5 Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6 Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.
For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.
Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.
For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:
A. R Stewart Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwals, No 1845 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of dissases; G. T. Bowden, firm of Boulden & Co., No 36 South Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 229 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, U. S. C. dyspepsia cured in seven days; R J Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis catarrh, John C. Carter Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn, bleeding piles and fistula of four weeks' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache of twenty five years' standing cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1321 Front street, obstinate piles cured in three applications; C. A. Byrnan, lumbago and dyspepsia of ten years; Rev. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Fort Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holzworth, No 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, cephlitis, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 S. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 S. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouse, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No 619 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner Third and Market street; J. H. Andrews, No 912 Pine street; M. Erickson, No. 222 Pine street; Thomas Stinson, No 1114 Front street; W. H. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Burby, Nos 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown; William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vine and N. J.; Brigadier General A. Pleasonton St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Camden, N. J.
Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CVII.

BEST FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

February.

Monday, 11.—Important news received by the Atlantic Cable that the Fenians at Killarney, Ireland, were "rising." As the date of the despatch is 4 o'clock in the morning, this seems an encouraging sign for the hitherto lazy Irishmen of that district.

Tuesday, 12.—A still further encouraging report from Ireland. It is reported that some of the Fenians are going to "cut" the Cable. It is supposed the charges for messages being so high, the Fenians will use the mail, and thus "cut" the Cable and the Company.

Wednesday, 13.—Still later from Ireland. The Fenians that rose so early on the 11th instant have all retired before the enemy. The enemy are up yet, and have been up all night, and do not think of retiring.

Thursday, 14.—Meeting of City Councils Nothing of importance from that body, excepting the resolution to prevent railway companies from salting their tracks was postponed until next winter.

Friday, 15.—Mr. Johnson, a gentleman of color, appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Treasury by Mr. McCulloch. Very many of the white clerks are now putting on *black* looks.

Saturday, 16.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor, having signed the pledge against using the Schuylkill water, expects his articles will have more *spirit* in them hereafter.

HAND-BOOK OF SCHUYLKILL, AND GUIDE TO TOURISTS.

For the purpose of obtaining information as to the condition of the Schuylkill water since the agitation of the subject by the City Councils, as to the fact whether the water we drink is pure enough, without mixing it with various extracts of logwood, or burning fluid, or any other liquid, taxed or untaxed, we made the tour of the noble river from the Dam to Manayunk; and being accompanied by a highly scientific gentleman, and a judge of water, he being a member of the Sons of Temperance, our readers can rely upon a correct analysis not only of the water, but also of the scenery along the route.

Some muddy remarks were made in City Councils on Thursday about the Schuylkill water, but the thing was strangled, or choked, whether by the ingredients of the water or of the members, we did not learn. Last summer many of the members said they washed their hands of the whole business of the Fairmount Park Extension; and, judging from the water, their hands could not have been spotless previous to the washing, and the effects of such purification on the part of the members is noticeable to-day.

DROP OF SCHUYLKILL WATER MAGNIFIED.

Leaving the Dam behind us, we struck out in the tow-path, passing two or three dirt heaps that had been shot down (when it ought to have been the driver instead). We found some objects, evidently the carcases of animals, which my scientific friend said were the remains of

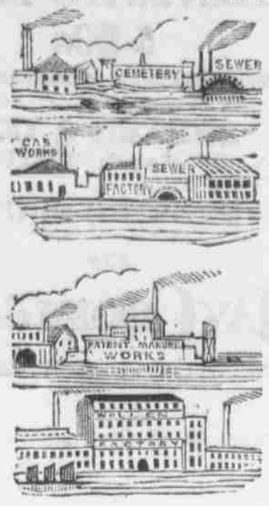
CAR-NIVOROUS ANIMALS,

which abound in this vicinity, being the surplus animal matter that is worked off by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and are supposed by geologists to belong to the coal *period*, and have now come to a *full stop*. Proceeding further, with the beautiful Park on our right, we passed a small brewery and sewer, where my friend stopped to get a drink—not at the sewer, but at the brewery—and then pursued our way, without further note, excepting passing a few cemeteries, to what is poetically call the "Falls of the Schuylkill," in which

VIEW OF THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.

the falling was more evident on land than on the water. Here was a modest soap factory and bone-boiling establishment, but the proprietor informed us he did not run his refuse into the river, but into a small ditch at the back of his establishment. My scientific friend asked him where the ditch emptied? He said he was not responsible for the ditch, and he had never inquired.

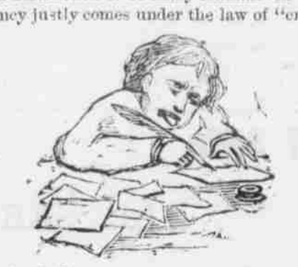
From this point to Manayunk the houses began to thicken on both sides of the stream, as likewise did the water, and our arrival at the fountain head made each of us vow that we would help the capacity of the works at Fairmount by promising to drink no more water of it in its pure and unmixed state this year. Before leaving these classic grounds we made some sketches of the striking points in this enterprising town, which we here transfer.



PANORAMA OF THE CITY OF MANAYUNK.

PLEDGE
Of the Anti-Hydrant Water Society.

I promise I will never use as a beverage any liquid known as Schuylkill water, whether taken from the hydrants, fire-plugs, the basin, or from the canal. That I will never encourage its use in others, but will use all endeavors to discourage the use of the same by precept and example, as I consider the use of it internally as nothing but a species of murder to the different lively and happy animalculæ that now inhabit every drop of it, and that the total destruction of so many animals in their infancy justly comes under the law of "cruelty



to animals."

To all of which I solemnly swear, etc.

Name ————.

Witness ————.

Church Privileges for the Poor.

The bill to allow the question of Sunday travel in the City cars to be put to a popular vote has passed the Pennsylvania Legislature, and if carried at the polls, the poor man will be enabled to ride to church instead of walk, as heretofore; and this extra inducement, it is thought, will crowd our churches to such an extent that seats will be at a large premium, if, indeed, they can be had at all. We expect, after this happy time arrives, to see in the daily papers advertisements of this kind:—

☞ FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE REverend Dr. Shrieker, at the Little Methuselah Church, on Sunday evening, the 6th instant. Persons wishing to secure seats will apply to the Janitor, at the church, and register their names any day this week, from 10 till 3.

☞ FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!—BENEFIT OF the Independent Order of Dorcases.—Seats may be secured in advance for next Sabbath Morning Matinee, at the Rev. Hullabalew's Church. Pew Book now open.

☞ POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE of the Rev. Borigooley, previous to his departure to fulfil a series of engagements in India. Persons wishing to secure seats will apply soon. Parties who do not wish to be separated are informed that there are a few large pews yet unengaged. The Union Passenger Railway cars pass the door.

☞ DON'T FAIL.—GO AND HEAR THE Rev. De Witty to-night. Crowded Houses.

☞ REV. DE WITTY TO-NIGHT.—DOORS open at 7 o'clock. Performances to commence at quarter to 8.

☞ SOUR GRAPES! SOUR GRAPES! SOUR GRAPES!

"The Fathers have eaten Sour Grapes." See the bill for to-morrow night at the Church of the Kangaroo.

The management would inform the public that the building has been entirely refitted, and an able and efficient orchestra is engaged in the gallery.

Any of the city cars will bring you to the door.

Don't forget next Sunday night! Seats may be secured in advance.

☞ NOTICE.—RE-ENGAGEMENT OF Madame Solfola in the Choir at the Rev. Mr. Bluffin's Church. This talented Prima Donna is engaged but for a short time only. Performances every Sabbath evening. For particulars see small bills. Union Passenger Cars pass the door.

Family Matinee in the morning. Colored persons admitted in the gallery. Pew-book now open.

Thus will the poor have the Gospel preached to them by the seductive means of city cars, at the low price of seven cents; and if they don't go to church now it must be from some other reason than because they can't ride; and our Legislature has now, sure enough, left them without excuse. We hope the poor people will not neglect this new means of grace, even though there are no "exchange tickets."

Startling Announcement.

We have been warned by the papers in all parts of the country that the present extensive thaw will likely bring with it one of the biggest kinds of freshets; but we were hardly prepared for news like the following, telegraphed on to our City Fathers from Washington. What the city myths will do about it we don't know:—

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1867.—Thomas A. Barlow, Member Select Council:—League Island has passed the Senate. Thanks to Mr. Cattell. CHARLES O'NEILL.

What does this mean? Has the immense ice-field that has gone afloat to the ocean carried the Island with it, and up the Potomac, more curious than all? What has become of the iron-clads, and, still worse, the City Ice Boat? Did that pass the Senate, too? Perhaps so, and that is the cause for thankfulness to Mr. Cattell.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

TWENTY PIECES

ALL-WOOL TWEEDS,

90 Cents and $1·00.

ONE THOUSAND YARDS

SUPERIOR CASSIMERES,

$1·25, Late Price $1·75.

TWO THOUSAND YARDS

FINEST CASSIMERES,

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CHINCHILLAS,
BEAVERS,
CLOAKINGS,
OVERCOATINGS, Etc.

1 2 stnthsp

SOME VERY FINE GOODS CLOSING OUT REGARDLESS OF COST.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just opened from New York auction sales, and other sources, several lots of GOODS BELOW GOLD PRICES.
50 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 25, 35, and 45c.
Large size Satin Damask Towels, 55c.
100 dozen Linen Doyllies, at $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, and $1·75 per dozen.
A large assortment of Linen Napkins, $2·45 up to $6 per dozen.
Linen Bird-Eye for Children's Aprons, 40, 50, 62½, 75, and 87½c.; very cheap.
Scotch Diaper by the piece, very cheap.
Linen Huckaback Towelling, 31, 35, and 40c.; very fine quality.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 68c. per yard.
7-4 Bleached Table Linens, 90c. per yard.
8-4 do. do. do. $1·12 per yard.
8-4 Table Linens, a job lot, very heavy, $1·25 per yard.
Linen Table Cloths, 2¼ yards long, $2·50.
A large assortment Shirting Linens.
Heavy Housewife Linens.

WHITE GOODS—WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambrics, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.
Several lots of White Brilliants, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 50 cents.
Do. do. Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents—very cheap.
150 pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, handsome large Plaids, very cheap.
White Marseilles and Piques, 37½, 50c., up to $1 a yard.
Several lots of Victoria Lawns, very cheap.
Several lots of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs to sell, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 28c.
Gents' Hdkfs, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Several lots of Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs, very cheap.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs, 37½, 44, 50, and 56c.
Lace Border Hdkfs., 31 cts.
A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, a cheap lot of Dimity Bands, Etc., Etc.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of Muslins at the very lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, Amoskeag A, Whitinsville, Whitney, and Trenton Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
American Calicoes and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD.

Northwest cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened 50 pieces French Lawns, 20 cents, slightly soiled, worth 37½. 10 22§

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS.
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC all widths.
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN.
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES.
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH.
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

ZEPHYRS! ZEPHYRS!

SOLE AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED

WAVERLY ZEPHYRS.

LADIES, a trial will convince you of their greats uperiority:

OF THE MOST BRILLIANT HUES.

Warranted Fast Colors.

McINTYRE & BROTHER,

2 14 thstulm] 1035 Chesnut Street,

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Prices Very Low.

Great Depression in the Woollen Trade.

Fine Mixed Coatings, half price.
Super French Black Cloths.
Biolley and Zamboni Cassimeres.
All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 75 cents.
Good Stout All-wool Cassimeres, 90 cents.
Very Heavy All-wool Cassimeres, $1 00.
Elegant Mixed Cassimeres, $1·25.
Mixed Cassimeres, for Spring Wear, $1·25.
Extra Weight, for Business Suits, $1·50.
Double Twist Heavy Cassimeres, $1·75.
Very Elegant Cassimeres, $2·00.

FLANNELS.

WIDE DOMET FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL WIDE FLANNELS, 37 CENTS.
HEAVY GOOD WIDE SHAKER, 62 CENTS.
BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, ALL WIDTHS.
1 BALE GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN TOWELS, $1·50 PER DOZEN.
LARGE DINNER NAPKINS, $2·00 PER DOZEN.
500 DOZEN TOWELS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
300 DOZEN NAPKINS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 65 CENTS.

CALICOES.

18 CENT CALICOES FOR SPRING, BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
SPRING STYLE CALICOES, NOW OPEN.
WIDE SPRING CHINTZES.

COTTON GOODS.

Still Further Reductions in

WIDE SHEETINGS.
PILLOW MUSLINS,
NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE.

BE CAREFUL TO GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 smrp§

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,

Is Selling his Entire Stock, Comprising Every Variety of

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.

At and below cost of importation, prior to removal to GIRARD ROW, [2 6 12t

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL OFFER HIS STOCK

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

UNTIL MARCH 1,

At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE; JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 50 cents; 25 springs, 61 [illegible] springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No 628 ARCH Street,
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

628 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

LINEN DAMASKS, ALL WIDTHS,
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, READY-MADE,
SHIRT BOSOMS FOR EVENING WEAR,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 2 1-2, 3, 4 YARDS WIDE
FINE TOWELS,
TOWELLING BY THE YARD,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND BIRD-EYE,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

MARKED DOWN.

200 PIECES

Power-Loom Table Linen,

SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION

PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

GEORGE MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

9 14 thstu6mrp] No. 628 ARCH STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

Have just received—
1300 yards Plaid Poil de Chevre, Spring colors, at 25c. per yard; cost 40 to import.
Select styles Spring Delaines.
Large assortment New-Style Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25c.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75c.; large assortment, all size plaits.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 18c.
Boys' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
Huckaback Linen Towels, 18¾, 20, 25, 31, and 35c.
Bleached, Unbleached, and Loom Table Linens.
Nursery Diaper by the piece, all prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' large size Silk Hdkfs., bargain.
New Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Balmorals, $1·75; over 60 dozen sold.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
One bale ¾ Domet Flannel, 31c.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannel, 37½c.
All-wool Flannels, from 31c. to $1.
Best styles, best quality Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels at reduced prices.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Bleached Muslins at lowest market prices, Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Forestdale, Amoskeag, etc. etc.
Bleached Muslin at 12½c.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths, all prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Pillow Case Muslin, 25c.; best in the city.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,

29§ No. 229 North NINTH Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are h recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY

E. L. CAUFFMAN,

AGENT,

No. 21 North FOURTH Street

1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION

IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as if done in France, from pu California Wine, and taking the place of Importe Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention o. W Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the foll letter, which may give a correc idea o the quality of the Wine —

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & Co. —
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying tha we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN

BOUCHER & CO.,

11 20 tuths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, Ne York.

A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

KITCHEN & CO.,

JEWELERS.

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

Great Reduction in Prices.

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES,

CASH PRINCIPLE.

Watche and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.

Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON.

Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 3 11m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

502 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE

OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 12§p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

Gold and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, etc.,

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 24§

HENRY HARPER,

No. 620 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Deale in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.

8 1§

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES

ETC. ETC. ETC.

9 20§ No. 13 South EIGHTH St., Philadelphia.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 13, 1861; May 28, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 S. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. G. EVERETT, a practical thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, February 15.

Senate.

The Reconstruction bill was again taken up.

Mr. STEWART resumed the floor. He contended that the Blaine amendment was in perfect harmony with the action of Congress at the last session. It was much to be regretted that the south had not ratified the amendment. It was to be regretted that they had not gone farther and included the right of suffrage to all men. There was no justification for the pending bill except immediate and pressing necessity. He would call attention to the severity of its provisions. There was no restraint upon the will of the military commander to be appointed under the bill. The innocent might be punished with the guilty. He would not vote for the bill unless something like the Blaine amendment was put in it. He did not care if he stood alone. He would not vote for the bill unless there was some road open to escape left to the southern people. What more could the Senate ask than that the south should adopt the amendment? He wanted but one thing more and that was universal suffrage.

Mr. HOWARD objected to the Blaine amendment, because it recognized the validity of the State government of the rebel States. The amendment was incompatible with the bill. The principle of the bill, said Mr. Howard, is that the rebel States have been conquered as a result of a war waged against the United States. I hold that, subject to the Constitution of the United States, and the duty of ultimately restoring the rebel States to their former standing under the Constitution, the government of the United States has the same power in reference to these conquered communities as it would have had had they been conquered territory.

Mr. Howard continued his remarks in a similar strain in opposition to the proposed amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS repeated the hope that no amendment would be adopted, stating as his reasons those given in his first speech this morning. He would prefer such a proposition as that in the Blaine amendment to be offered and passed independently.

Mr. STEWART again took the floor, and deprecated the establishment of military power in the oath, without such an amendment to the bill as was now before the Senate.

Mr. MORRILL replied to Mr. Stewart, adverting to the condition of the south and the necessity for military protection to loyal people there. He was for the Military bill, with the amendment or without it, and he was for it at the earliest practicable moment. He was willing to vote for the amendment, for he was willing to indorse its terms. He believed them to be just, but he could not understand how the amendment could be regarded as a *sine qua non* to voters for the bill.

Mr. HENDERSON inquired if the President of the United States was not Commander-in-chief of the army?

Mr. HOWARD said that was a title conferred on the President.

Mr. HENDERSON asked if Mr. Howard knew whether General Grant would carry out the views of Congress or the views of the President?

Mr. HOWARD replied that he had no information on this subject, and could only speak from the record of General Grant. He felt satisfied in believing, however, that U. S. Grant would do his duty.

Mr. HENDERSON said he would like to know what General Grant regarded as his duty in such matters. He would like to know what Gen. Grant bought of this attempt to take the entire control of the army away from the President and give it to him.

Mr. YATES, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the bill and amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS, at 4.30, moved a recess until 7 P. M., and gave notice that he would expect the Senate to sit until it passed the bill. The recess was taken.

Evening Session.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following, which was ordered to be printed:

A bill proposing the conditions upon which the States lately in rebellion may resume their practical relations to the government of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution having been duly ratified by the Legislatures of the requisite number of States, the same is hereby declared duly ratified and a part of the Constitution of the United States, and valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States, and when any of the States lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, and which shall secure equal and impartial suffrage to all the male citizens of the United States who have attained the age of twenty-one, and have resided in the State one year, and in the town, parish, city, district or county three months next preceding the day of election, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the late rebellion, in any and all elections for Presidential electors, Representatives in Congress, and in any and all elections for Governor, and for all State, county, district, parish, city and town officers, and has provided by the constitution and laws that all citizens of the United States shall equally possess the right to pursue all lawful associations and business, to receive the equal benefits of the public schools, and to have the equal protection of all the rights of citizens of the United States in said State, and when said constitution shall have been submitted to the voters of said State as thus defined, for ratification or rejection, and when the constitution, if ratified by the votes of the people of said State, shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, said State shall, if its constitution be approved by Congress, be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law.

Mr. WILSON submitted a bill to facilitate the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to take up the Reconstruction bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, called for a division, but no quorum being present, the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to request the attendance of absent Senators. Several Senators soon after came in, making a quorum.

Mr. JOHNSON stated the reasons which had influenced him in offering the Blaine amendment. He believed that the States lately in rebellion were States yet, and were entitled to representation. The only authority of the government for carrying on the late war was derived from its right to suppress insurrection. The moment the insurrection was suppressed the States resumed their places in the government. The existence of these States had been repeatedly recognized in the appointment of marshals, judges, tax gatherers and postmasters. It had been recognized in the Supreme Court. He could not vote for any bill proposing to place any State at the present time under military power.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked Mr. Johnson if the government had not the right to interpose to protect the lives of loyal men in the south, and save them from murder by the rebels?

Mr. JOHNSON said the government had that right under the Constitution already. He did not believe the reports of cruelties to Union men in the south. Here and there throughout the south there might be outrages upon Union men, but they were not general. He (Mr. Johnson) then gave his reasons for supporting the amendment. If it was the duty of Congress to institute a despotism, it was its duty also to state when it should cease, and not leave it to be determined by some future Congress. It was a provision similar to that reported from the Committee on Reconstruction last summer, in the shape of a bill in which the existence of the southern States was distinctly recognized.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, stated the reasons why he should vote against the amendment. He was opposed to the admission of any State upon the basis of universal suffrage. It was in direct violation of the principles advocated by the minority in this body. He would not vote to degrade suffrage and pollute and corrupt the foundations of political power in this country. He should resist it, and if overborne, he should submit to the will of the majority, leaving the vindication of his course to a future time. He then stated his objections to the bill itself.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New Hampshire, spoke in support of the amendment. He did not see how any man who voted for the pending constitutional amendment could vote against this proposition. It would not increase the representation of the rebel States in the fortieth Congress, as Mr. Howard said.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, spoke against the bill as a military usurpation, and an insidious and cowardly attack upon liberty. He denied the fact asserted in the preamble of the bill, that the State governments of the south were pretended governments, and were set up without legal authority. Congress had too often recognized them as states to warrant the majority in making this assertion now. He would like some one on the other side to tell when they ceased to be States? The second assertion of the preamble, that there was no adequate protection to life and property, is true, did not confer upon Congress the right to strip the States of their reserved rights under the Constitution. He denied the fact itself. There was no such state of society in the south. It was not true that they encouraged lawlessness and crime. He had information to the contrary. He then reviewed the bill by sections, stating the grounds of his opposition to each.

At midnight Mr. WILSON suggested that an arrangement be made to take a vote to-morrow night, say at 10 o'clock.

Mr. HENDERSON moved an amendment to the Blaine amendment, which was adopted, as follows:

To strike out the words "all male citizens of the United States twenty-one years and upwards, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, except such as may be disfranchised for participating in the late rebellion or for felony at common law," and to insert in lieu thereof the following: "All male citizens of the United States, of whatever color, race or condition, twenty-one years old and upwards, who may have been residents of the State for twelve months previous to the election, except such as may be disqualified by the rebellion, felony at common law, idiocy or insanity."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, moved to amend by inserting a provision that the constitutions of the States shall be framed by a convention of delegates elected by the persons who may vote upon the abrogation of the consititution as hereinafter provided. This amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by providing that the pending constitutional amendment shall be valid when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States now represented in Congress.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, spoke against the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, at 1.30 A. M., moved to adjourn.

Mr. HENDRICKS wished to make an agreement to take a vote at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, was unwilling to agree to that hour, and the Senate refused to adjourn—yeas 9, nays 25.

At 2 15 A. M. Mr. WILSON endeavored to effect a compromise to get a vote by 8 o'clock to-night (Saturday.)

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he would agree to 8, but not to 10 o'clock.

The question was taken at 2.25 on Mr. SUMNER'S amendment, declaring that the 14th amendment shall be adopted when ratified by three-fourths of the States represented in Congress, and it was disagreed to—yeas 7, nays 25, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Howard, Lane, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Wade and Yates—7.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Doolittle, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Hendricks, Kirkwood, McDougall, Morrill, Patterson, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams and Wilson—28.

Mr. HENDERSON, at 3 A. M., offered the Louisiana bill in a modified form as a substitute for the pending bill, and it was read at length.

There is no prospect of a vote before 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER presented joint resolutions of the New York Legislature ratifying the proposed constitutional amendment. Laid on the table.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, presented petitions signed by over one hundred prominent merchants, underwriters, shipmasters and pilots of the city of Philadelphia, praying that a permanent light-house may be erected on Cross Ledge Shoals, as the light-boat is removed from that place during the winter season, rendering navigation exceedingly hazardous; that the ice harbor at Reedy Island be extended for the accommodation of the large class of vessels now trading at Philadelphia, and that the piers there be repaired. Also, that another harbor for winter protection be made at Liston's Tree Point, in the Delaware Bay.

Petition of George B. Wood and John H. Packard, officers of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, asking that the importation of books and magazines for libraries, colleges, and other literary institutions be continued free of duty. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. MORRIS, of New York, presented the petition of N. Metcalf, Esq., and many others, of Ontario county, New York, praying that the present Congress may pass a tariff bill substantially retaining that portion of the House bill No. 718 which relates to wool and woollens, which passed the House at its last session. Four like petitions, largely signed, from the town of York, Livingstone county, New York, were presented.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Bounty bill.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, which reported the bill, explained its provisions. It was the same, he said, as had passed the House last session, but not acted on by the Senate, with two differences—one providing for cases of lost discharges, and one made necessary by the allowance of additional bounty made under the act of July 28, 1866. This bill proposed to a certain extent to equalize the bounties, wherens the act of July 28, 1866, only gave additional bounties to all soldiers.

Mr. DAVIS inquired of Mr. Schenck the amount which would have to be paid under this bill.

Mr. SCHENCK said it was very difficult to say. Some of the accounting officers estimated it at $600,000,000, some at $400,000,000, and some at $250,000,000. The committee was satisfied that, under the deductions provided in the bill, the aggregate would not exceed between seventy-five and one hundred millions.

Mr. MARSTON, of New Hampshire, asked Mr. Schenck to state the estimate of the War Department.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that, if the local bounties were not deducted, the lowest calculation of what would be required under this bill was four hundred millions.

Mr. BLAINE corrected Mr. Schenck, and said four hundred and eighty-five millions.

Mr. BANKS—Suppose it is $485,000,000.

Mr. SCHENCK—But making the deductions provided in the bill, the aggregate will be reduced to between seventy-five and eighty millions.

Mr. BANKS said that the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Schenck, could propose nothing for the soldier which he (Mr. Banks) would not sustain. He cared nothing whether this bill would require $450,000,000 or $850,000,000, the soldier's claim was the bottom claim. There was none stronger, deeper or juster. The State of Massachusetts had paid liberal bounties to her soldiers, and so had New York and Pennsylvania, and yet they were now to be called upon to pay the soldiers of other States. New York would have to pay one-twelfth of all the bounties that would have to be paid under this bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. Benjamin was agreed to without a division.

The amendment offered by Mr. Rollins was rejected—yeas 74, nays 85, the vote being sectional, not political, the western members voting solidly against it, and the eastern men generally for it.

Mr. STEVENS withdrew his amendment.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, moved an amendment adding a clause to the last section in reference to applications for bounty. Adopted.

The question recurred on the passage of the bill, and resulted—yeas 95, nays 68, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blow, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Campbell, Clarke of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cooper, Culiom, Darling, Defrees, Delano, Donnelly, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Finck, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hawkins, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Hogan, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell of Ohio, Humphreys, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jencks, Julian, Kasson, Kelso, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Lawrence of Ohio, Le Blond, Leftwich, Loan, Longyear, Marshall, Maynard, McClurg, McCullough, McIndoe, McKee, Morris, Morrison, Mullins, Newell, Orth, Paine, Plants, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Ross, Rousseau, Sawyer, Schenck, Shellabarger, Spalding, Stillwell, Stokes, Taylor of Tennessee, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Thornton, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward of New York, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Wilson of Iowa, and Windom—92.

Nays—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Ancona, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Berger, Blaine, Boutwell, Boyer, Broomall, Chanler, Davis, Dawes, Dawson, Deming, Dodge, Eliot, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Griswold, Harding of Kentucky, Hart, Hise, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of New York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of New York, Hulburd, Kelley, Ketcham, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lynch, Marvin, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, Nicholson, O'Neill, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Ritter, Rollins, Scofield, Shanklin, Starr, Stevens, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of New York, Thayer, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New York, Ward of Kentucky, Warner, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Winfield and Woodbridge—69

So the bill was passed. The following are its provisions:

A bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war for the Union.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of any grant of land or other bounty, there shall be allowed and paid to each and every soldier, sailor and marine who faithfully served as such in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, including those recognized by Congress in an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defences of Washington and for other purposes," approved February 5, 1862, and including those borne on the rolls as nurses, and who have been or who may hereafter be honorably discharged from such service, the sum of eight and one-third dollars per month, or at the rate of one hundred dollars per year, as hereinafter provided, for all the time during which such soldier, sailor or marine actually so served between the 12th day of April, 1861, and the 19th day of April, 1865; and in the case of any such soldier, sailor or marine discharged from the service on account of wounds received in battle or while engaged in the line of his duty, the said allowance of bounty shall be computed and paid up to the end of the term of service for which his enlistment was made; and in case of the death of any such soldier, sailor or marine while in the service, or in case of his death after the discharge and before the end of his term of enlistment, if discharged on account of being wounded, as provided, the allowance and payment shall be made to his widow, if she has not been remarried; or if there be no widow, then to the minor child or children of the deceased who may be under sixteen years of age.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That in computing and ascertaining the bounty to be paid to any soldier, sailor, or marine, or his proper representative under the provisions of this act, there shall be deducted therefrom any and all bounties already paid, or payable under existing laws by the United States, or by any State, county, city, town or other municipal organization, or by any voluntary association, so that in no case shall the aggregate amount of bounty allowed and paid from all sources exceed eight and one-third dollars for each month of actual faithful service, or at the rate of one hundred dollers per year, and in the case of any sailor or marine to whom prize money has been paid or is payable, the amount of such prize money shall also be deducted, and only such amount of bounty paid as shall, together with such prize money and any other bounty paid or payable by the United States, or by any State, county, city, town or other municipal organization, or by any voluntary association, amount in the aggregate to the sum allowed by this act.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That no bounty under the provisions of this act shall be paid to or on account of any soldier, sailor or marine who served as a substitute in either the army or navy, or who was a captured prisoner of war at the time of his enlistment, nor to any one who was discharged on his own application or request prior to the 19th day of April, 1865, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to re-enlistment or to accept promotion in the military or naval service of the United States, or to be transferred from one branch of the military service to another, and such person did actually so re-enlist or accept promotion, or was so transferred; and no bounty shall be paid to any soldier, sailor or marine discharged on the application or at the request of parents, guardians or other persons, or on the ground of minority.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That every petition or application for bounty made under the provisions of this act shall disclose and state specifically, under oath, and under the pains and penalties of perjury, what amount of bounty, either from the United States or from any other source, and what amount of prize money, if any, has been paid or is payable to the soldier, sailor or marine by whom or by whose representatives the claim is made.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever application shall be made by any claimant through any attorney or agent, the post-office address of the claimant shall be furnished, giving the name of the county and State in which it is situated, and the amount of commission or fee which the attorney or agent is to receive for his services in the settlement of the claim, which charges in no case shall exceed the sum of five dollars; and every such application shall be accompanied by the written affidavit of the attorney or agent that he has not charged nor agreed for, and will not accept, more than such sum or five dollars for his services in the case. The Paymaster General or proper accounting officer of the Treasury, upon ascertaining the amount, shall cause to be transmitted to such claimant the full amount thereof, less the amount of fees to be paid to the attorney or agent, which fee shall be paid to the said attorney or agent in person, or transmitted to such address as the attorney may direct.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That any attorney or agent who shall receive from any claimant a sum greater than five dollars for the prosecution of any claim under the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for a term not less than one year, or both, as the Court or jury may adjudge, and shall be forever thereafter excluded from prosecuting claims of any nature whatever against the government of the United States.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That in case the payment shall be made in the form of a check, order or draft upon any paymaster, national bank or government depository in or near the district wherein the claimant may reside, it shall be necessary for the claimant to establish by the affidavits of two credible witnesses that he is the identical person named therein; but in no case shall such checks, orders or drafts be made negotiable until after such identification.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any soldier, sailor or marine to transfer, assign, barter or dispose of any final statement, descriptive list or other papers, for the purpose of transferring, assigning, bartering or selling any interest in any bounty under the provisions of this act, and all such transfers, assignments, barters or sales heretofore made are hereby declared null and void, as to any rights intended so to be conveyed by any such soldier, sailor or marine.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That in any case where a person entitled to receive payment of bounty under the provisions of this bill shall make application therefor, or where such application shall be made by the proper representatives of such persons, being deceased, and the discharge of such person has been lost, it shall be competent for the accounting officers to receive, in lieu of the actual production of such discharge, proof of the actual loss of the same and secondary proof of its issue and contents, together with proof of the identity of the claimant or person deceased, under such rules defining the character and form of the evidence as the Paymaster General shall prescribe.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, That no adjustment or payment of any claim of any soldier, sailor or marine, or his proper representatives, under the provisions of this act, shall be made unless the application be filed within two years from the passage of this act; and the settlement of accounts of deceased soldiers, sailors or marines shall be made in the same manner as now provided by law.

Section 11. And be it further enacted, That sections 13 13 14 15 and 16 of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes," approved July 28, 1866, are hereby repealed, but if any money shall have been paid to any person under the provisions of said sections so repealed, the amount thereof shall be deducted in each case by the proper accounting officer, from any sum to be allowed under this act, and any application made for allowance of bounty under the said act of July 28, 1866, all the evidence and papers submitted therewith shall be taken and considered, as filed under the requirements of this act, and shall be used hereunder for the benefit of the applicants, as far as the same may be applicable; and all applications which have been made for bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, by persons who have received bounty under the act, shall be acted on, and payment made thereon, as if this act had not been passed. Provided, that no person shall be paid a greater amount than he is entitled to under the act.

Senate amendments to the House bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the amendments on the table. Rejected—yeas 53, nays 65.

The House at a quarter before five o'clock took a recess till half past seven, when the Bankruptcy bill came up as unfinished business.

Evening Session.

The House resumed its session at 7½ o'clock.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with the preliminary report of J. W. Taylor, Special Commissioner for the collection of statistics on the gold and silver mines and mining east of the Rocky mountains, including the Alleghany gold districts of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate amendment to the Bankrupt bill came up for action, when, at the suggestion of Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, who said there was no chance of the House agreeing to the amendments, Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, moved that the House non-concur and ask for a Committee of Conference.

The House ordered the main question on that motion.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, renewed the motion to lay the amendments on the table, which would have the effect of laying the bill on the table.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas 55, nays 50. The amendments were then non-concurred in.

The House continued the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution to extend time for codifying the laws relating to customs. Concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to amend the act incorporating the National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home. Concurred in.

The Senate amendment striking out the section removing the limitation to the number of notaries public, and vesting their appointment in the Supreme Court of the District, instead of in the President, where the power now is. The amendment was not concurred in—yeas 36, nays 62—and a Committee of Conference was appointed.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to regulate the proceedings before justices of peace in the District of Columbia. Concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate joint resolution to suspend temporarily the collection of direct tax in the State of West Virginia. All concurred in but one, and a Committee of Conference ordered on that one.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of John Grey and Daniel Frederick Bakeman. Concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to establish and protect the national cemeteries. Concurred in.

Fifteen Senate bills granting pensions were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to report back next Wednesday evening.

The Senate joint resolution to provide for the removal of alcohol from bonded warehouses free of internal tax by scientific institutions, for preserving specimens of natural history, &c., was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The Senate bill to authorize the trustees of the Foundery Methodist Episcopal Church to sell and convey the square No. 235 in the city of Washington, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Boutwell in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the existing laws respecting the internal revenue, the question being on Mr. Myers' amendment to the paragraph relating to cigarettes, &c., which proposed to make the paragraph read: "On cigarettes, cigars and cheroots of all descriptions, made of tobacco or of any substitute therefor, five dollars per thousand."

Mr. KASSON moved to amend the amendment, by making the tax $10 a thousand. He subsequently withdrew it.

The paragraph and amendments elicited a long discussion, participated in by Messrs. Paine, Darling, Kasson, Farnsworth, Harper, Schenck, Ingersoll, Myers, Rogers, Randall of Pennsylvania, Davis, Eggleston, Washburn of Massachusetts, and Clarke of Ohio.

Mr. KASSON was in favor of a specific tax.

Mr. SCHENCK against it, as making a discrimination against the lower class articles.

Mr. HOGAN was in favor of the ad valorem principle of taxation.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, was in favor of the discrimination between high price and low price cigars, $5 per thousand being too high for low-priced cigars.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, showed that with a specific duty of $5 a thousand, it was not true that the low-priced segars paid the same tax as the high-priced segars, because the Havana tobacco, out of which the latter are made, pays 50 cents a pound duty; and as it takes 24 pounds of tobacco to make a thousand segars, that makes $12 in gold paid on the high priced segars. That reduced to currency, makes say $18 a thousand, and the $5 specific duty added to that makes $23 a thousand paid by the high-priced segars, while the low-priced only paid $5.

After much discussion on the subject the debate was closed and the committee was brought to a vote on the various propositions.

The amendment of Mr. Myers making the tax charges at $5 per thousand was voted upon, and had a majority in its favor, but no quorum voting the committee rose, leaving the question undecided, and the House, at 10 P. M., adjourned.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.

91 Nos. 126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TWENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICES:

Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1, 1867.

Amount of Assets, January 1, 1866		$4,881,919·70
Amount of Premiums received during 1866	$2,736,062·43	
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premiums on gold, etc	352,742·04	
		3,088,804·47
		$7,970,724·17
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid losses by death	$480,197·33	
Paid on account of Deposit for minors	71·44	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Annuities, and surrendered and cancelled Policies	327,838·42	
Paid Salaries, Printing, and Office Expenses	91,378·93	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	280,796·95	
Paid for Advertising and Medical Examinations	38,616·82	
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps, and Law Expenses	24,007·31	
		1,242,907·52
		$6,727,816·65
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, in Bank and deposited in Union Trust Company	$532,154·79	
Invested in United States Stocks, cost	2,399,591·24	
(Market value, $2,523,753·25.)		
Invested in New York City Bank Stocks, cost	52,561·50	
(Market value, $57,518.)		
Invested in New York State Stocks, cost	791,436·54	
(Market value, $825,890.)		
Invested in other Stocks, cost	21,687·50	
(Market value, $30,000.)		
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other Stocks	344,500·00	
(Market value, $381,526.)		
Real Estate	115,908·87	
(Market value, $225,000.)		
Bonds and Mortgages	402,450·00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies, bearing interest	1,384,821·40	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to January 1, 1867	336,438·89	
Accrued interest (not due) to January 1, 1867	54,246·25	
Accrued Rents (not due) to January 1, 1867	2,474·32	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	289,745·35	
		$6,727,816·65

The Trustees have declared a Return Premium as follows:—A Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. upon all participating premiums on existing Policies, which were issued twelve months prior to January 1, 1867, and the Redemption of the Dividends declared in 1865.

Certificates will be redeemed in Cash, on and after the first Monday in March next, on presentation at the Home Office. Policies subject to Notes will be credited with the Redemption on the settlement of next premium.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 7296 new Policies were issued, insuring $22,734,308.

Balance Sheet of the Company, January 1, 1867.

Assets as above, at cost		$6,727,816·65
(Market value, $7,009,092·25.)		
Reserved for losses due subsequent to January 1, 1867	$64,291·45	
Reserved for Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, etc	40,000·00	
Reserved for Special Deposit for minor children	214·32	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on all existing policies (valuations at 4 per cent. interest, net premium)	4,979,867·00	
Return Premium, declared prior to 1864, payable on demand	93,394·06	
Return Premium, 1865 (now to be paid)	391,643·56	
Return Premium, 1866 (present value)	429,817·86	
Return Premium, 1867 (present value)	597,392·90	
Special reserve (not divided)	191,194·51	
		$6,727,816·65

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN M. NIXON (Doremus & Nixon, Dry Goods), No. 45 Warren street.
DAVID DOWS (David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants), No. 20 South street.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine streets.
DANIEL S. MILLER (late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.
WILLIAM C. DUSENBERRY (Real Estate Broker).
HENRY K. BOGERT (Bogert & Kneeland), No. 49 William street.
JOHN L. ROGERS (late Wyeth, Rogers & Co., Importers), No. 54 William street.
JOHN MAIRS (Merchant), No. 20 South street.
DUDLEY B. FULLER (Fuller, Lord & Co.), No. 139 Greenwich street.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank.
WILLIAM H. APPLETON (Appleton & Co., Publishers), Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS (Collins & Brothers, Stationers), No. 84 Leonard street.
WILLIAM BARTON (William Barton & Son), No. 62 Wall street.
WILLIAM A. BOOTH (Booth & Edgar), No. 95 Front street.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, No. 71 Wall street.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Banker (Van Schaick, Massett & Co.), No. 19 William street.
HENRY BOWERS (Bowers, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr., Dry Goods), No. 59 Leonard street.
CHARLES L. ANTHONY (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods), No. 66 Leonard street.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS,
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.,
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL EXAMINER,
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D.

Any information desired will be furnished on application at the

BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 428 WALNUT Street,
PENN BUILDINGS.

A. C. SECKEL,
2 12 tuthsat GENERAL AGENT.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally;
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,800·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,300·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	129,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,130	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,030	par. Market value, Cost, $1,030,352·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	30,000·00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,937·20
	Balance due Agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·99
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,175. Estimated value	2,330·00
	Cash in Bank $811.102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John B. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 16m

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $1,000, or giving $10 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com.

THE NAVY YARD.

Some Account of its History—Vessels-of-War Which Have Been Constructed There—Vessels Now on the Stocks—Present Personnel of the Establishment, Etc.

The passage of the League Island bill by the Senate seals the fate of the old Navy Yard, which has been one of the institutions of our city for so many years, inasmuch as it contains a provision to the effect "that if League Island be selected, the Navy Yard at Philadelphia shall be dispensed with and disposed of by the United States as soon as the public convenience will admit."

"Public convenience," it is true, is a very indefinite term, and some years will probably elapse before the limitation is determined. But as soon as the new establishment is well under way, there will be no further convenience or necessity for the Government to keep up the old one. In this connection the old Yard, its antecedents, and its present arrangements, possess more than ordinary interest to our citizens.

The Present Navy Yard

extends from Front street to the Delaware river, and from Prime street to within a short distance of Reed street. Its width, including the addition recently made on the south side, is 700 feet. The greatest length is 1700 feet, the shortest being but 1300 feet. Within the enclosure there are about thirty buildings of all sizes. The two most prominent ones are the large yellow ship-houses, which present such an imposing appearance upon the river front. The larger of these is 320 feet in length by 100 feet in width, the smaller being 250 by 80 feet. Four of the buildings are commodious dwelling-houses, facing Front street, and occupied as residences by the Commandant and other prominent officials. The building occupied as the headquarters of the yard, and standing just within the walls, to the right of the main entrance, is likewise neat in appearance, as well as large enough to meet all requirements. The other buildings, consisting of the offices of the heads of departments, the machine and work shops, and the storehouses, were erected with a view to durability rather than architectural effect.

Vessels-of-War Built in the Past Thirty Years.

In addition to the great number of vessels-of-war which have been repaired and fitted out at the Navy Yard during the past thirty years, no less than twenty-eight have been entirely constructed there. Among these were one ship-of-the-line, two side-wheel frigates, one screw frigate, eleven screw sloops, four gunboats, and one iron-clad. In this enumeration the numerous vessels which have been constructed by private contractors in this city, as was the case with the New Ironsides, are not included. In 1865 two screw sloops and one double-turreted monitor were placed upon the stocks, and are as yet unfinished. We give below the name and description of each of the above vessels, with the date of launching—together with the tonnage, according to the old standard, and the number of guns carried by such of them as are still upon the navy register:—

The Relief was launched on the 14th of September, 1836, and went to sea on the 8th of December following. She is a fourth-rate sailer, of 468 tons, carries 3 guns, and is at present undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Pennsylvania, which was launched on the 18th of July, 1837, was the largest ship-of-the-line ever built in this country, and rejoiced in an armament of 120 guns. She was burned by the Rebels during the war, while laid up at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The Dale, a fourth-rate sailing sloop, of 566 tons, and carrying 3 guns, was launched on the 8th of October, 1839. She is now lying at Norfolk, condemned as unseaworthy.

The Mississippi was launched on the 5th of May, 1841, and sailed on the 15th of February following. She was a steam frigate, carrying about 44 guns, and under the old classification ranked as first-rate. She was destroyed by fire at Port Hudson, to save her from falling into Rebel hands.

The Raritan, which was launched on the 13th of June, 1843, no longer appears upon the Navy Register.

The Princeton, a third-rate screw sloop of 990 tons, carrying 22 guns, was launched on the 7th of September, 1843. She was designed by Ericsson, and was the first propeller ever constructed for warlike purposes. For a long time she was the receiving-ship on this station, but in October of last year the Government disposed of her.

The Germantown, a screw sloop which was launched on the 21st of August, 1846, no longer appears on the Register.

The Susquehanna, a first-rate side-wheel frigate of 2450 tons, carrying 14 guns, was launched on the 6th of April, 1850. She is now on special service.

The Arctic, launched on the 1st of May, 1855, no longer appears on the Register.

From 1855 to 1858, four lighthships were built at the Navy Yard. One of these, Martin's Industry, was launched October 11, 1855; another, the Shamrock, August 8, 1857; and two others of the second class on the 9th of January, and 23d of June, 1858, respectively.

The Wabash, a first-rate screw frigate of 3274 tons and 42 guns, was launched on the 24th of October, 1855, and sailed on the 14th of September, 1856. She is now laid up at Boston.

The Lancaster, a second-rate screw sloop of 2362 tons, and carrying 28 guns, was launched on the 20th of October, 1858. She is now on the way from the Pacific to Philadelphia to undergo repairs.

The Wyoming, a third-rate screw sloop of 997 tons, and carrying 6 guns, was launched on the 19th of January, 1859. She is now attached to the Asiatic Squadron, under the command of Captain J. P. Bankhead.

The Pawnee, a second-rate screw sloop of 1289 tons, and carrying 12 guns, was launched on the 8th of October, 1859. She is now attached to the South Atlantic Squadron, under the command of Captain M. B. Woolsey.

The Tuscarora, a third-rate screw sloop of 997 tons, and carrying 10 guns, was launched on the 24th of August, 1861. She is now attached to the South Pacific Squadron, under the command of Captain Fabius Stanley.

The Miami, a double-ender gunboat, launched November 16, 1861, was sunk during the war by the Albemarle.

The Juniata, a second-rate screw sloop of 1240 tons, and carrying 6 guns, was launched on the 20th of March, 1862. She is now attached to the South Atlantic Squadron, under the command of Captain John J. Almy.

The Monongahela, a second-rate screw sloop of 1378 tons, and carrying 7 guns, was launched on the 10th of July, 1862. She is now attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, under the command of Commodore Simon B. Bissell.

The Shenandoah, a second-rate screw-sloop, of 1378 tons, and carrying 7 guns, was launched on the 8th of December, 1862. She is now attached to the Asiatic Squadron, under the command of Captain John R. Goldsborough.

The Tacony, a third-rate side-wheel gunboat, of 974 tons, and carrying 8 guns, was launched on the 7th of May, 1863. She is now undergoing repairs at Norfolk.

The Kansas, a fourth-rate screw gunboat, of 593 tons, and carrying 8 guns, was launched on the 29th of September, 1863. She is now attached to the South Atlantic Squadron, under the command of Commander Clark H. Wells.

The Yantic, a fourth-rate screw gunboat, of 593 tons, and carrying 7 guns, was launched on the 19th of March, 1864. She is now undergoing repairs at Norfolk.

The Tonawanda, a sister to the Monadnock and Miantonomah, and also to the Shackamaxon, which is now on the stocks, is a third-rate iron-clad, of 1564 tons, and carries 4 guns. She was launched into the sections on the 31st of March, 1864, and finally into the Delaware on the 7th of May following. She is at present on the Naval Academy station.

The Swatara, a third-rate screw sloop of 831 tons, and carrying 10 guns, was launched on the 23d of May, 1865. She is attached to the European Squadron, under the command of Commander William N. Jeffers; but is at present supposed to be on her homeward journey, with John H. Surratt, the assassin, on board.

The Neshamony, a first-rate screw sloop of 3213 tons, and carrying 15 guns, was the last vessel completed at the Yard. She was launched on the 5th of October, 1865, and is now at New York, receiving her machinery.

Vessels now Building.

Three vessels are now in the course of construction, having been placed upon the stocks in 1865. They are the following:—

The Antietam, a first-rate screw sloop of 3177 tons, to carry 23 guns;

The Pushmataha, a second-rate screw sloop of 2348 tons, to carry 13 guns; and

The Shamokin, a second-class double-turreted ocean monitor of 3200 tons, to carry 4 guns.

In addition to these three,

The Chattanooga is now fitting out at the Navy Yard. She is a first-rate screw sloop of 3225 tons, and will carry 15 guns.

The "Personnel" of the Navy Yard.

The Commandant and Staff.—The present Commandant of the Navy Yard is Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge, who ranks as the fourteenth on the retired list. His staff consists of the following officers:—

Captain William H. Macomb, Executive Officer.

Commanders, Thomas C. Harris and H. A. Adams, Jr.

Surgeon, J. S. Messersmith.

Assistant Surgeon, E. H. Ware.

Paymaster, Henry Etting.

Chaplain, E. C. Bittinger.

Boatswain, Edward Kenney.

Gunner, Charles Stuart.

Carpenter, Jonas Dibble.

Sailmaker, Samuel Tatem.

The Ordnance Department is in charge of Commodore Henry K. Hoff, the first on the active list. In this department about fifty men are employed, their duties embracing the fitting of sights to guns and the construction of wooden gun carriages. This last was a very important branch before the war, but the present extensive use of iron gun carriages has done away with it to a great extent. In addition to Commodore Hoff, the following officers are on duty in this department:—

Commander, Alexander A. Semmes.

Gunners, Willian Carter and James Hogg.

Master Gun-carriage Maker, John Knowles.

The Naval Constructor's Department embraces the shipcarpenters, the shipjoiners, the shipsmiths, the plumbers, the boat-builders, and the sparmakers, and affords employment at present to about four hundred men. The following officers are on duty:—

Naval Constructor, S. M. Pook.

Assistant Naval Constructor, J. W. Easby.

The Department of Steam Engineering is in charge of Chief Engineer Theodore Zeller, and employs about one hundred and fifty men, embracing the machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, iron-founders, coppersmiths, and pattern-makers. The following officers are also on duty:—

First Assistant Engineer, John Roof.

Third Assistant Engineers, William P. McEwan and William Finn.

The Department of Civil Engineering is in charge of Architect Alfred Young, who has the general supervision of all the buildings and dry-docks.

The Storekeeper's Department is in charge of Commander D. Lynch, Naval Storekeeper, who employs about thirty men, and has charge of the stores of all kinds.

The Inspection Department is in charge of Captain J. M. Frailey, General Inspector, and Paymaster H. M. Hieskell, Inspector of Provisions.

The Labor Department embraces about eighty men for general duty, under the control of Boatswain J. C. Walton, as foreman.

The Marine Guard, containing about eighty men, is officered as follows:—

Major, T. Y. Field.

Captain, James Lewis.

First Lieutenant, H. C. Cochrane.

Second Lieutenants—E. K. Miller, P. R. Neill, and J. C. Morgan.

The League Island Iron-Clad Station,

which is independent of the old Navy Yard, is officered as follows:—

Commodore, Thomas Turner.

Commander, John Irwin.

Lieutenant-Commander, E. S. McCauley.

Acting Master, L. V. Cook.

Assistant Surgeon, William J. Simon.

Passed Assistant Paymaster, George H. Griffing.

Chief Engineer, Jackson McElmell.

Second Assistant Engineers, E. W. Koehl, A. Kirby, and R. B. Plotts.

Third Assistant Engineer, F. M. Ashton.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.),

No. 31 North THIRD Street.

City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,

(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

2 9 Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES.

The Night Session of the Senate

A Republican Caucus and its Results.

Rumors of a Corrupt Compromise with the President.

An Investigating Committee Appointed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 16.

The Midnight Session of the Senate.

The Republican Senators had determined to remain in session last night until a vote could be had on the Military Government bill, but it was zealously opposed by the Democrats, and several Republicans were determined that the Blaine amendment should, if possible, be added.

Mr. Henderson, at about 1 o'clock, moved an amendment to the Blaine amendment, which was agreed to as follows:—Strike out the words "All male citizens of the United States twenty-one years old and upwards, without regard to race or color, or previous condition of servitude, except such as may be disfranchised for participating in the late Rebellion or for felony at common law," and insert in lieu thereof the following:—"All male citizens of the United States, of whatever color, race, or condition, twenty-one years of age and upwards, who may have been residents of the State for twelve months previous to the election, except such as may be disqualified by rebellion, felony at common law, or insanity."

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the Constitution of the States be framed by a Convention of delegates elected by the persons who may vote upon the abrogation or rejection of the Constitution as hereinafter provided.

Mr. Sumner, late in the night, moved to amend by providing that the pending Constitutional amendment shall be valid when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States now represented in Congress. This, after much discussion, was voted down.

Mr. Henderson, about 3 o'clock, offered an amendment containing the leading features of the Louisiana bill, and as it was evident that no action could be had, the Senate adjourned at twenty minutes past 3 o'clock.

How the Senators Reached Home.

The horse-cars had stopped running at midnight, and the Senators, after a thirteen hours' session in a heated and badly ventilated hall, had to walk to their homes, generally speaking, over a mile from the Capitol, in a rainstorm, at 4 o'clock.

The Republicans Return Bright and Early to the Caucus.

Nearly all of the Republican Senators were back at the Capitol to attend the caucus called last night. Many of them look jaded and exhausted, while the officers of the Senate are snoozing in chairs, and the little pages are sleeping quietly in corners. These night sessions never have any good result, and are injurious to the health of all kept up by them.

The caucus of Republican Senators this morning debated for an hour and a half a proposition made by Mr. Wilson, that the Louisiana bill be substituted for the Military Government bill. It was finally decided to refer the two bills and the Blaine amendment to a Committee of Senators, who are to consolidate them into a new bill, while the Democrats are talking. This new bill is then to be offered as a substitute for that now before the Senate, and there is not to be any adjournment until it shall have been passed.

Rumors of a Compromise with the President.

There has been quite a flurry in the House to-day over a resolution introduced by Mr. Wentworth instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the allegations that members of the House are holding private meetings with a view to corrupt by bargaining, in violation of their oaths, and are pledging themselves in advance to act adversely to an impeachment of the President, provided the President agrees to do certain things to which he has been heretofore opposed, and to refrain from doing certain things which he was in favor of doing, and instructing the Committee to inquire whether any such meetings have been held for any such corrupt purposes; what members have attended such meetings; what persons besides members of Congress have been present; what persons have carried communications from such meeting to the President and from the President to the meeting; and what the nature of such communications, and report at an early day the result of that inquiry, and what means are necessary for the preservation of the honor and independence of the House. The resolution was adopted, and referred to a select committee of three.

The Prospects of the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Hooper will report the Tariff bill on Monday in the House. It will contain higher rates of duties on almost every article than those of the Senate bill, and there are indications that several Representatives will insist on making long speeches on it. This will render it impossible to pass the bill before Wednesday, and it consequently will be in the power of the President to pocket it. It was agreed this morning to fix the tariff on coal at fifty cents, being a reduction of one dollar from the Senate bill; also, to reduce salt from thirty cents to twenty-two and twenty-four to sixteen.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—Evening Session adjourned this morning at 2:30, without any understanding as to when the vote on the Reconstruction bill should be taken. It met at the usual hour this morning.

On motion of Mr. Poland (Vt.) the Senate insisted on his amendment to the Bankrupt bill, and agreed to a Committee of Conference.

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Howe (Wis.), from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on several bills to relieve disbursing officers who had lost their vouchers for Government money expended by them. He said there was an act of Congress already in force which covered such cases, by providing for their settlement in a Court of Claims.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely on a petition for the enfranchisement of unnaturalized citizens in the District.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) presented the credentials of Oliver P. Morton, his successor from the 4th of March, 1867. Ordered to be filed.

Mr. Sprague (R. I.) offered a joint resolution for the erection of a break water at Lock Haven, in the State of Rhode Island, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to provide for the allotment of the members of the Supreme Court among the circuits, and for the appointment of a Marshal for the Supreme Court. The bill was passed, and goes to the House.

Mr. Doolittle made a speech, vindicating his course in the Senate, etc.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Wentworth submitted, as a question of privilege, a long preamble and resolutions, setting forth that it has been asserted that certain members of the House had been holding private meetings with a view to a corrupt bargain, pledging themselves to act adversely to the report of the Judicary Committee on the impeachment, if unfavorable to the President; and also, to act adversely to certain other measures pending before the House, to which they had hitherto been favorable, provided the President did certain things to which he had hitherto declared himself opposed, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts, and to report such action to the House as may be necessary for the preservation of its honor and independence.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, February 16.—The trial of H. Rives Pollard, former editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, commences here on the 19th inst., for assault with attempt to kill Frederick Hipkins. It will excite general interest. Messrs. Smith and Wills assist the State in the prosecution, and Milton Whitney and John Ing for the prisoner. Rich developments are expected.

Governor Swann's appointments are still pending before the State Senate.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Arrived ship Wellington, from Liverpool on 2d February; she spoke barque Queen Victoria from Swansea for Baltimore, and took five seamen on board from the ship Aquilla, of San Francisco, and brought them to this port. The Queen Victoria had fallen in with the Aquilla, disabled from loss of spars and boats, and leaking badly. The captain and crew wishing to abandon her, they were taken on board the Queen Victoria.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The steamship Corsica, from Havana, has arrived at Quarantine. She reports the steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool, ashore at the northern entrance of the Swash Channel, in the lower bay. The weather is thick and rainy.

Arrival of the Columbia.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The steamship Columbia, from Glasgow, has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The Stock Market is very dull and heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 96⅝; Reading, 104⅜; Canton, 45½; Erie, 56; Cleveland and Toledo, 117; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80; Fort Wayne and Chicago, 96⅛; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 72; New York Central, 99¾; Illinois Central 115¼; Cumberland preferred, 34; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 92½; Hudson River, 128⅜; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 107½; do. do., 1863, 105½; Ten-fortles, 101⅞; Seven-thirties, first series, 106; other series, 105½; Sterling Exchange, 108¾; Sight bills, 109¼; money at 6 per cent.; Gold closed at 136⅞.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 33 cents. Flour dull, and declined 10@15 cents; sales of 38,000 bbls.; State, $8·70@11·50; Ohio, $10·75@12·90; Western, $8·70@12·10; Southern, $10·40@16·25. Wheat dull; 2@3 cents lower. Rye is dull. Corn dull and unchanged; quotations are nominal. Oats 1@2 cents lower; sales of 18,000 bushels Western, 55@56 cents; State, 65@66. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady.

WHISKY CASE BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SERGEANT.—The persons arrested last Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, in Mervine street, above Thompson, were heard before United States Commissioner Sergeant, commencing at noon to-day. The defendants, George R. Kressler, John Bird, William B. Delany, and John Mundol, were charged with removing distilled spirits to other than a bonded warehouse. Warrants were also issued by United States Commissioner Sergeant, and T. A. McDevitt, the alleged partner of Kressler, and John Frederick, were also arrested on the same day.

Before the commencement of the hearing James R. Kressler, the son of one of the defendants, appeared and stated that Kressler was sick, and could not attend.

G. W. Mervine being sworn, said that he was Sergeant of Twelfth District Police; I made the arrest of Kressler, Bird, Delany, and Mundol, at the place in Mervine street, above Thompson, east side, on Tuesday morning, at 1 o'clock; my attention was attracted to a large wagon that had passed the Station House once or twice after midnight, just before the arrest; it went into Hutchinson street, and turned down towards Girard avenue; it returned in a short time, and went up Thompson towards Mervine street; I followed the wagon, and whilst doing so Mr. Fredericks spoke to me on Tenth, near Thompson street; I followed the wagon to Mervine street, and then saw them putting barrels from the wagon into a stable; about fifteen barrels were placed in the stable; some of the barrels had no Inspector's marks upon them. Mr. Kressler wished to smooth it over, and invited the Sergeant in.

After the arrest McDevitt came up to the Station House and laid claim to the whisky. On the day of the seizure he claimed those barrels having stamps upon them, to the number of eight. Bird also, at the time of arrest, tried to persuade Sergeant Mervine not to interfere with them. I also saw Fredericks about the place shortly after the arrest. Delany was also there with the others at the time of the arrest. It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. McDevitt laid claim to the eight barrels. When the four were arrested Kressler was in the act of rolling in a barrel, and Bird was behind him.

Walter Brodie being sworn, said that about ten minutes to 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, when Sergeant Mervine brought Kressler, Bird, Delany, and Mundol into the Station House, they were charged before Lieutenant Jacoby with hauling whisky in Mervine street, above Thompson, to Mr. Kressler's stable; whilst giving their names to the Lieutenant, Sergeant Mervine went to my room, and told me to get dressed and go around; I did so, and in company with Lieutenant Jacoby and Sergeant Mervine, went around, and found fifteen barrels of whisky, eight marked and seven not marked with the Inspector's marks; while overhauling them, Mr. Fredericks came in and spoke to Sergeant Mervine; the Lieutenant answered back; Fredericks then turned around and went away; I went back to the Station House, and Mr. Kressler called me, and asked me to see Mr. McDevitt; I went after the latter to the distillery, in Hutchinson street, below Thompson, and knocking at the door, was answered, and went in; found two men inside, the engineer and a laboring man; I said I wanted to see Mr. McDevitt; the engineer went into the house to find Mr. McDevitt; this was between 1 and 2 o'clock, and I did not see him until 3 o'clock, at the Station House, when he wanted to go bail for Kressler.

Sergeant Mervine being re-examined, said that he had met Fredericks a short time before his arrest near Steppacher's place, in Tenth street.

Lieutenant Jacoby being sworn, testified to the same facts as the preceding witnesses.

Norman C. Ash and Nathan S. Kimble, being sworn, testified to the fact of McDevitt claiming the six barrels of whisky.

Mr. Fredericks was acquitted of the charge. McDevitt, Delany, Mundal, and Bird were held in $1000 bail each to answer.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 5-20s '65 Jy	c.105⅛	30 sh Wy'g Val	53
$1000 City 6s, New	101¼	150 sh Read R	s30. 32
$100 do. New	101⅛	100 do	b49. 32⅛
$300 do. New	c.101⅛	200 do	s30. 32
$400 do. New	101⅛	100 do	s30. 32
$100 do. New	101⅛	100 do	c. 32
$5000 do. Old	94¼	100 do	s30. 32
$2500 Pa R 1 m 6s	100	100 do	s10. 32
$1000 Lehigh 6s '84	91¼	100 do	32
100 sh Fulton Coal	5⅞	500 do	b.30. 32
100 sh Cata Prf	b5. 30	300 do	b30. 32
100 do	s5. 30	100 do	s30. 32
4 sh Leh N	54¼	200 do	51 94
200 sh St Nich C	1½	300 do	s10. 51¾
20 sh Ridge Av R	11	5 sh Penna R	56¾
200 sh Ocean O	s5wn. 2⅞	3 sh Sp & Pine	31
100 do	s5wn. 2¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	101	$1000 Susq Cl Rs	81
$1000 do. New	101	200 sh Read R	s60. 51⅞
$1000 do. Old	96¼	2 sh Penna RR	56¾
$2000 U S 7 3-10	Feb. 106	15 sh 13th & 15th	32
$206 U S 6s '81	Au. 103¾	20 sh Miners' Bk Pot	55
$400 do.	103¾	2 sh C & A scr	45½

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

If the Papers taken from Office No. 1922 MARKET Street, are returned by mail, or in person, no questions asked, with a reward of TEN DOLLARS; being of no value but to the owner. 1*

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street Central Depot, No. 1835 FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIXON'S NEW AMERICA.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Announce that they will publish on THURSDAY, February 21, in a neat Crown 8vo. volume, Illustrated with Engravings from Original Photographs,

NEW AMERICA.

BY WM. HEPWORTH DIXON,

Editor of the "London Athenæum," and author of "Travels in the Holy Land," etc. etc.

Orders respectfully solicited from the Trade by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street,

2 15 fstu3t PHILADELPHIA.

"And ther the Leelins', wid burstin' feelins',
Stud, on the stepes in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

ALDERMAN ROONEY

AT THE

CABLE BANQUET,

AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.

The Allin' and Drinkin' and Spaykin' and Toasts

PRICE, 30 CENTS.

Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

[No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.

Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price.

ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 27

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

CARD.—We shall make a sale of JAMES DIXON & SON'S SHEFIELD PLATED-WARE about the first week in March. The character of this manufacture of plate goods needs no further comment from us. 2 13 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS, 518 No. 240 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH CHINA, BOHEMIAN WARE, BRONZES, VASES, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning Next,

19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full and general assortment of French China, Bohemian Ware, etc., comprising complete decorated and gold-band dinner, dessert, and tea sets, tete-a-tete sets, tea and coffee pots, cups and saucers, plates, etc.

Also, decorated French China toilette sets, spittoons, moustache cups.

Also, Bohemian glass wine sets, decanters, cologne bottles, ruby wines, etc.

Open for examination on Monday. [2 15 3t

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk,	Kingsville,
Weldon,	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington,	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE

NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE.

Trains leave Depot of PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M., Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,

1 21f GENERAL AGENT.

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!

THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY

Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.

It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.

KEITH & PICKETT,

SOLE AGENTS,

1 26 tuths2m No. 134 South Wharves.

FLORIST

AND

reserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flower furnished to order at all seasons 1 23 tmp

R. HOSKINS & CO., BLANK BOOK MANUfacturers, Stationers, Engravers, and Printers, No. 913 ARCH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF THE BEST QUALITY on hand, and made to order.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH, English, and American Papers and Envelopes. New styles constantly introduced. R. HOSKINS & CO., No. 913 ARCH Street

MONOGRAMS, CIPHERS, CRESTS, AND Arms designed and engraved.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

MONOGRAMS, CIPHERS, INITIALS, ETC., stamped on Paper and Envelopes in Colors, free of charge.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ENGRAVing Wedding and Visiting Cards. The latest novelties.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

NOVELTIES. NOVELTIES. NOVELTIES. NOVELTIES. NOVELTIES. NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.
No. 913 ARCH Street.

COUNTING-HOUSE AND FANCY STAtionery.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

WRITING DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, BACKgammon Boards, Chess, Cribbage, Knives, Water Colors, Mathematical Instruments.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

INKSTANDS, PEN RACKS, SPONGE AND Water Cups, Bill Files, etc. R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

FABER'S PENCILS, 75 CENTS. A DOZEN.
Copying Books, 300 pages, $1 50.
Copying Books, 500 pages, $2 00.
Do. do 1000 pages, $3 00.
Envelopes, per 1000, $1 35. R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

R. HOSKINS & CO., BLANK BOOK MANUfacturers, Engravers, Stationers, and Printers, No. 913 ARCH Street. 2 1 thstu 6m rp

PERSONAL.

BOUNTY! BOUNTY! BOUNTY!—PAYMENT OF BOUNTY.

OWENS & CO., No. 428 WALNUT Street, have received special information from the Department at Washington that the bounties will be paid rapidly, in proof of which they have received over one hundred and fifty checks for their clients. Much depends in the payment of claims on the manner in which they are made up, as well as upon the facilities in Washington, for prosecuting them to a final issue. Owens & Co., would apprize their patrons that they have both these requisites, and would call the public attention to these facts.

Bounty, Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, Pensions, Horse Claims, Land Warrants, Additional Pay to Officers for servants, which all officers are entitled to. Also, funeral expenses collected for bringing home the remains of deceased soldiers, and all other claims against the General and State Governments.

N. B.—Special attention paid to persons living out of town. Office open day and evening.

OWENS & CO.,
No. 428 WALNUT Street, Penn Building, south side.

Pension Certificates procured free of charge for widows and orphans. 2 8stuthim

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third.
OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. 2 9 1m

E. O. JACKSON, LICENSED UNITED States Army and Navy Agent, has removed to No. 209 HARMONY Street, where all who have claims for Bounty, Pay, Pensions, etc., should apply immediately. 2 14 3*

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR ETC

THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22mwfs

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,

SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,

S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

(Entrance on Sixth street),

Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

J. B. Brooke, Superintendent Philadelphia Office. Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.

E. M. THARP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought. January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [27 3mrp

UHLER & HOPKINS

FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street,

HAVE REMOVED TO

THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 48 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Where they will continue the

CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS,

AS HERETOFORE. 12 sm rlm

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 15

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

No. 710 ARCH Street,

WILL OPEN [24

MONDAY, February 11.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—RICHARD PENISTAN'S STORE AND VAULTS, No. 439 CHESNUT Street, Nearly Opposite the Post Office, PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to 8 31